The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6092. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

The Revolution That Goes Backward.

Bourbon Leaders Framing a Liberal Constitution.

Signal Failure of the Commune at Marseilles.

The German Troops to Again Occupy Paris.

Sixty-Two Families Rendered Homeless by a Fire in England.

FRANCE.

Paris Quiet—The Non-Compliant Guards to be Disarmed—Conspirators to be Shot—Changes in the Communal Council—Cost of the New Administration—The Bourbons Framing a Constitution—Miscellaneous Proceedings.

PARIS, March 29—Noon.—The city is quiet. At the sitting of the Sub-Central Committee, today, Gen. DUVAL submitted a proposition for the disarmament of the portion of the National Guard which has not given in its adherence to the Paris Government. M. ASSY, in a speech in response, said the Republic had formed a Committee of Public Safety, and ran no danger from its opponents, who would be shot if they attempted any ulterior measures. All conspirators will meet the same fate.

The *Nouvelle République* of today makes a demand for action on the part of the Committee. It is stated that M. DELESCLUZE has, in consequence of a declaration on the part of his colleagues, that the position was incompatible with his dignity, resigned the membership of the Communal Council, to which he was chosen at the election of Sunday.

Deputy TIRARD has resigned his seat in the National Assembly. The *Journal de Paris* makes the statement that the National Guard of the city costs the people of Paris 300,000 francs daily.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Deputies of the Departments of the Vosges, Meurthe and others have proposed to ask the National Assembly to send Commissioners to the Departments to organize a force to march on Paris.

The Government has dissuaded the Legitimist Deputies from holding meetings.

It is stated that the Bourbon fusion has been accomplished, with the Count DE CHAMBORD as its acknowledged head, and that its chiefs are framing a liberal Constitution, providing for a Parliament on the model of England. The Government has lately expressed its regret at the opposition shown to it by the supporters of the Orleans family.

Gen. VINOY has been superseded in the command of the army by Gen. BARRAL. Gen. CHARETTE has succeeded in arming and placing at the disposition of the Government 8,000 Bretons.

LONDON, March 30.—Communist outposts have been placed on the roads from Paris to Versailles to prevent reconnoissances by the troops of the Versailles Government. There is great disorganization in the postal and other departments of the French public service. The Nationals demonstrated yesterday in favor of the Commune in the Place of the Hotel de Ville. The *Liberté* says that 4,000 English have resumed their residence in Paris, and that M. THIERS and the head of the London detectives are in the city.

The Sub-Central Committee of Paris has declined to abolish all the Police force. A slight rising in Perpignan has failed to meet the support of the people of the city.

A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Times* says that MM. POUYER-QUERTIER and VALDAN have been negotiating at Rouen, and that after several telegrams had been exchanged with the Government at Berlin, Herr FABRICE, the German Civil Administrator in France, consented to the increase of the garrison of Paris to 80,000 men. Gen. VINOY is still in command of the French Army. M. BLANGIN is in hiding, and has not yet been present at any of the meetings at the Hotel de Ville. M. PYAT has withdrawn from the Communal Council of Paris, and will give his exclusive attention to the editorship of *Le Vengeur*, the future official organ of the Commune.

A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Telegraph* says there was picket firing last night between the Nationals and the Government forces on the road between Versailles and Paris. The Government has, after consultation with Gens. DUCROT, LEFLO, CHANZY and TROCHU, decided upon a plan for an attack upon Paris.

In the Assembly, on Wednesday, M. THIERS made a speech, in which he admitted that the Germans were evacuating France irregularly, and that there were still too many German troops in the country. He laid the blame for the delay in the matter to the Prussians, and announced that a convention had been signed which would put an end to all irregularities on the part of the Germans.

A dispatch from Marseilles says that all is quiet. The authorities have suspended all action for the present, because the National Guard refuses its services. All business has been stopped.

The Commune a Failure at Marseilles—Manufacturers Allowed to Resume Work in Paris—More German Troops to Enter the City—Figaro Suppressed—Sentence of Death—An Executive Committee for a Month.

MARSEILLES, March 30.—The attempt to establish the Commune in this city is a failure. Col. DUCOIN has resigned the position of commandant of the National Guards. M. CREMIEUX, President of the Provisional Committee, has been arrested, and the other members of the Committee have fled. All the republican societies have been disbanded, and the red flag has vanished from the city.

PARIS, March 30.—The manufacturers of Paris have asked permission of the authorities at the Hotel de Ville, to resume work. The reply was, "Certainly; but the workmen must keep their arms stacked and ready for use, as a conflict is very probable." The Communists still disagree among themselves as to their future movements. No Courts are open in Paris, all the Judges having fled from the city. Thirty-five hundred law cases remain in abeyance. The monthly salary of the Communist Councillors is fixed at 300 francs.

VERSAILLES, March 30.—In the National Assembly M. THIERS has declared that the withdrawal of the Germans from France is for the moment suspended. The Parisians are, however, responsible for the delay in the evacuation. M. THIERS added that the French prisoners returning from Germany had informed the Prussians that the acts of hostility committed against them were not the acts of the French Government, but of the Communists.

The Assembly has passed a bill providing for the convocation of the Councils General. M. THIERS announced that by virtue of the convention just signed more German troops are to enter Paris, and that the French forces in the city are to be increased proportionately.

PARIS, March 30.—The copies of the *Figaro*, on sale at all the newspaper stands, were seized today by the Nationals, the offices of the paper occupied and its publication forbidden. The *Cri du Peuple* and *Français* both make the announcement that Gen. LALLEMAND has completely suppressed the rising in Algeria. It is expected that the Peace Conference at Brussels will continue its session for a long time.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Sub-Central Committee passed sentence of death upon WILFRED FONVIELLE, for being engaged in an obstinate and guilty attempt against the existence of the community. Gen. DUVAL was at the same time authorized to search out and araest all enemies of the Commune.

The *Cri du Peuple*, *Vengeur*, and *Nouvelle République*, of today, attack the Assembly in violent terms. There are, however, no signs of an attack on Versailles. An Executive Committee has been appointed by the Sub-Central Committee. It is composed of MM. Tridon, Eudes, Vaillant, Lefrancaise, Duval, Pyat and Bergeret, and will have charge of affairs for a month.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—The Right of the Lords to Reject Bills Passed by the Commons Questioned—The Government Denounced for Reopening the Eastern Question.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons to-night a petition was presented, bearing the signatures of a quarter of a million of persons, asking the repeal of the Contagious Diseases act.

Mr. SIMON, member for Dewsbury, gave notice of a motion questioning the right of the House of Lords to negative a bill which has been passed by the House of Commons, and expressing the opinion that such action on the part of the Lords is inconsistent with a system of representation of the people.

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, member for Chelsea, in a speech of some length denounced the action of Russia in repudiating the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and also the tone of the dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, announcing the abandonment of the treaty. He blamed Earl GRANVILLE for consenting to reopen the Euxine question in the London Conference, and asserted that, owing to collusion between Russia and Prussia, the result of the Conference was inevitable.

Destructive Fire in England—Death of the Queen of Sweden—New German Minister to the United States.

LONDON, March 30.—A destructive fire has occurred at Garston, by which sixty-two persons were rendered homeless.

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—The Queen of Sweden is dead.

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. DE SCHLOEZER, who has been the Minister of the North German Confederation to Mexico for the past two years, will soon leave the Mexican capital for Washington, where he will succeed Baron GEROLT as the representative of the German Empire.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND JAVA.

The steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool March 16 and Queenstown March 17, and the *Java* from Liverpool on March 18 and Queenstown on March 19, reached this port yesterday. The advices thus received are fresher by five days than were those at hand, on Sunday, by the *Donau*.

AN ENGLISH GRIEVANCE.

The Reception of the Released Fenians, and Its Effect—The Order of American Growth.

From the London Times, March 15.

After making every allowance, both for possible bias on our part and palpable ignorance on the part of American politicans, we cannot but consider the reception of the Fenians in the United States thoroughly discreditable. Assuming that O'DONOVAN ROSSA can be classed with GARIBALDI, this precedent can only be cited at best to justify the distinctions showered on him by individuals or private associations, and not the congratulations offered him by the House of Representatives and local public bodies. But a much fairer and more apposite parallel is afforded by the case of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who embodied a cause espoused by millions in America, and supported, as we are often told, by the general sympathy of our own upper classes. Now, we venture to say that in the English House of Commons the idea of presenting an address of respect or condolence to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS would have been rejected with a unanimous shout of reprobation, and that for the simple and sufficient reason that it would have given just offense to a friendly nation. Yet it will hardly be maintained that Southern independence was a less respectable aspiration than Irish independence, or that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS was personally less deserving of such homage than O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his associates. Nor can it truly be asserted that we have an advantage over America in having no "Irish vote" to conciliate. We have, as a matter of fact, an Irish vote to conciliate, and the inducement to bid for it by an unfriendly attitude toward Italy, for instance, might sometimes be a severe trial of Ministerial virtue, but for one decisive consideration. That consideration is that with us base or perverse impulses are, for the most part, kept in check by the superior force of nobler and sounder impulses. It is the reproach of American politics that an Irish colony, which native Americans hate and despise with a far more than Anglo-Saxon arrogance, is, nevertheless, petted and applauded in its wildest demonstrations of hostility to Great Britain, without protest from those who know better, and with a painful disregard not only of international courtesy, but of national dignity.

It should never be forgotten that Fenianism is essentially of American growth. Its rise, or, at all events, its influence, may be dated from the Convention at Chicago at the end of 1863, and but for the warlike fermentation which then convulsed the United States it might never have existed at all. Of its chief known leaders nearly all had served on the one side or the other—it mattered not which—in the American civil war. At this moment it has no organized existence in Ireland itself, and the entire control of the movement, both military and political, is nominally retained in America. Money, arms, brains, discipline—all are supplied from America, and were it clearly understood to-morrow that no American Government or party would ever countenance Fenian designs, the whole bubble would be instantly dissolved, and the few really earnest and resolute men who form its nucleus would betake themselves to some more hopeful enterprise. We do not, however, ask so much as this. Until the *Alabama* question is settled—as we heartily trust it is now in a fair way of being settled—we make some allowance for the motive, pitiful as it is, for keeping up this source of annoyance to Great Britain and expense to Canada. The only appeal that we do make is one that honest Americans will hardly reject. If they must needs sit in judgment on our conduct to Ireland, we claim to be tried by the impressions of American and other foreign travelers who have studied the history and present state of that country—not by the statements which Fenian orators, engaged at so much per month, may purvey for sensational purposes. Let them consider how it would be possible to govern Ireland more justly and humanely than it is now governed; whether it would be worth the while of the United States to govern Ireland at any price, and whether a Fenian Republic, with its headquarters in America, and obliged to find land in Ireland for all the exiles who might choose to return, would be really a blessing to Ireland herself. In short, let them face the difficulty which the people as well as the Government of the United Kingdom has to deal with, and think how they would deal with it if it were their own.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Result of the Conference in London—Text of the New Treaty.

The protocols of the late Conference concerning the navigation of the Black Sea, were laid before the English House of Commons late on the night of March 17. The first sitting was held on Jan. 3, the fifth and last but one on March 13. Lord GRANVILLE therein read article by article, the draft treaty annexed to the Third Protocol, and, after some discussion with respect to minor points of phraseology, and to the scope of the jurisdiction of the Danube Commission, the following articles were agreed upon as those which were to form the new treaty:

ARTICLE 1. Articles 11, 13 and 14 of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, as well as the special convention concluded between the Sublime Porte and Russia, and annexed to the said Article 14, are abrogated and replaced by the following article:

ART. 2. The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, such as it has been established by the separate convention of March 30, 1856, is maintained, with power to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan to open the said Straits in the time of peace to the vessels of war of the friendly and allied Powers, in the event that the Sublime Porte should consider it necessary in order to secure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856.

ART. 3. The Black Sea remains open, as heretofore, to the mercantile marine of all nations.

ART. 4. The Commission established by article 16 of the Treaty of Paris, in which the Powers who joined in signing the treaty are each represented by a delegate, and which was charged with the designation and execution of the works necessary below Isaktcha, to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighboring parts of the Black Sea, from the sands and other impediments which obstruct them, in order to put that part of the river and the said parts of the sea in the best state for navigation, is maintained in its present composition. The duration of that Commission is fixed for a further period of twelve years, counting from April 24, 1871—that is to say, till April 24, 1883, being the term of the redemption of the loan contracted by that Commission, under the guarantee of Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Turkey.

ART. 5. The conditions of the reassembling of the Riverain Commission, established by article 17 of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, shall be fixed by a previous understanding between the Riverain Powers, without prejudice to the clause relative to the three Danubian Principalities; and in so far as any modification of article 17 of the said treaty may be involved, this latter shall form the subject of a special convention between the cosignatory Powers.

ART. 6. The Powers possessing the shores of that part of the Danube where the cataracts and the iron gates offer impediments to navigation, reserving to themselves to come to an understanding with the view of removing those impediments, the high contracting parties recognize from the present moment their right to levy a provisional tax on vessels of commerce of every flag which may henceforth benefit thereby, until the extinction of the debt contracted for the execution of the works; and they declare Article 15 of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 to be inapplicable to that part of the river for a lapse of time necessary for the repayment of the debt in question.

ART. 7. All the works and establishments of every kind created by the European Commission in execution of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, or of the present treaty, shall continue to enjoy the same neutrality which has hitherto protected them, and which shall be equally respected for the future, under all circumstances, by the high contracting parties. The benefits of the immunities which result therefrom shall extend to the whole administrative and engineering staff of the Commission. It is, however, well understood that the provisions of this article shall in no way affect the right of the Sublime Porte to send, as heretofore, its vessels of war into the Danube in its character of territorial Power.

ART. 8. The high contracting parties renew and confirm all the stipulations of the treaty of March 30, 1856, as well as of its annexes which are not annulled or modified by the present treaty.

ART. 9. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

The articles being thus decided on, the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey announced that they had received authority from their Courts to conclude a convention abrogating the stipulations of that signed in Paris in 1856 relating to the number and force of vessels of war which each Riverain Power should maintain in the Black Sea. The proposal received the full assent of the Conference. A copy of the treaty—that of Great Britain—which had been prepared during the sitting, was brought in, read, found in due form, signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries.

At the final sitting, on March 14, the six other copies of the treaty were compared, signed and sealed, and it was decided that the ratification should be exchanged in six copies. Lord GRANVILLE was warmly thanked for his conduct as President, and after the protocol of the sitting had been read and approved, the Conference broke up.

FOREIGN DEATH RECORD.

M. Charles Hugo—Mattia Montecchi—M. Becquerel—A Veteran Sailor.

We have now details of the death of CHARLES HUGO, a son of VICTOR HUGO. It occurred very suddenly at Bordeaux on Monday, March 13. In the morning he had breakfasted with his father and LOUIS BLANC. In the evening the former was to give a farewell dinner at a restaurant to some friends. At 8 o'clock CHARLES HUGO took a cab to join the party, ordering the driver to stop at a café on the way. When the man did so he found that M. HUGO, who was alone in the vehicle, had ceased to exist. He had had an apoplectic stroke followed by hemorrhage. The deceased had for some little time been ailing, his health having suffered from his residence in Paris during the siege, and he was about to proceed to Arcachon. He was the eldest son of VICTOR HUGO, and was born on the 2d November, 1826. Early in life he began his career as a journalist, and in 1851 was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for an article on the punishment of death. After the *coup d'état* he and his brother voluntarily followed their father into exile. CHARLES HUGO was the author of several romances, of a dramatic version of *Les Misérables*, and at the time of his death contributed to the *Rappel*, of which he was one of the originators.....The death is announced of MATTIA MONTECCHI, well known as having for many years taken a prominent part in Italian politics. On the proclamation of the Roman Republic, after the flight of the Pope to Gaeta, MONTECCHI was elected a Deputy to the Roman Assembly, and was appointed First Minister of Commerce, and subsequently Minister of War. He was afterward elected one of the Triumvirs of Rome, a position he occupied until the French succeeded in taking that city in April, 1849. Driven from his native country, he sought refuge in England, where he resided for nearly ten years. In 1859 he hastened back to Italy, and took an active part in the rising in the Papal dominions, and became the chief of the staff of Gen. FARINI, who was appointed, with the sanction of CAVOUR, the Dictator of the "Emiliar." From 1860 to 1869, with short intervals, he sat in the Italian Parliament, where he exercised considerable influence. His death took place suddenly, but it was the result of a long-seated disease.....The death is reported at the age of eighty, of M. BECQUEREL, the celebrated electrician. He died in Normandy during the siege of Paris....On March 10, died in Somersetshire, England, CHRISTOPHER DAMON, aged eighty-nine years and ten months, born at Fleet, near Weymouth. He fought at the battle of Trafalgar, in the ship *Thunderer*, one of COLLINGWOOD's line in that action. Till within a few days of his death he possessed all his faculties, and had thick black hair, sprinkled a little with gray. He has left a widow and family and an elder son by a former wife. His widow has in her possession his Trafalgar medal, as also that of his late brother, HENRY DAMON, for Navarino, and that of her own son, CHRISTOPHER DAMON, for the Baltic—1854-55, both the latter having served in the Royal Navy. His youngest son WILLIAM was born when he was seventy-three....Mr. SAMPSON LOW, Jr., of the firm of LOW, SON & MARSTON, died on the 5th instant, at the house of his father, Mecklenburg-square, London, at the age of forty-eight. Mr. LOW was greatly respected by all who have had dealings with the publishing house of which he was long an active member. His book on the *Charities of London*, which has run through many editions, is regarded as having merits above those of a mere compilation.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NORFOLK, Va., March 30.—The building in Main-street, occupied by Mr. FREEMAN, jeweler, and BRICKHOUSE & CO., boots and shoes, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000 to $30,000, fully insured.

BOSTON, March 30.—JOHN PICKETT's stable, in Beverly, with six horses and hay, grain, &c., was burned this morning.

ALBANY.

Tweed's New-York Water Bill Grants Five Millions a Year!

Magnificent Schemes to Provide Money to Elect a Democratic President—The People of New-York to Pay the Bill—Hearing on the Pneumatic Railroad Bill—Patent Right Securities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 30, 1871.

When TWEED's bill for supplying New-York with "pure and wholesome water"—which was passed through the Legislature by bribery, and has received the signature of Gov. HOFFMAN—was under discussion in the Senate, it will be recollected that Senator PARKER proposed an amendment limiting the amount of money to be expended under the bill to $1,000,000. As TWEED had publicly stated that he would sell his two lakes from which the additional supply of water was to come for just what he paid for them—thirty thousand dollars—a million of dollars was thought to be an ample fund for the completion of the works contemplated by the bill. TWEED opposed the amendment of Senator PARKER, but at the same time stated that he had no idea that the sum to be expended would reach a million of dollars. On this representation of TWEED, the amendment was voted down by a party vote, and the bill passed without any limitation of the amount to be spent, the Controller being required to issue the bonds of the City to any extent on the requisition of TWEED. It seems that this extraordinary power conferred on TWEED has excited alarm among his confederates of the Ring, who were apprehensive that the "Boss" might exhaust the credit of the City with his water bonds and leave them no means of raising money for their little jobs. It is also reported that PETER COOPER, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and others among the recent backers of the Ring have remonstrated with the "Boss" on this provision of his Water bill, and suggested that if he kept on in this way, all the whitewashers of Laurens-street couldn't save him. The result of these remonstrances has been that TWEED is reluctantly persuaded to limit himself in his Croton water swindle. He introduced a bill for that purpose this morning. And what does the reader think the limitation is? The bill provides that the money to be expended under the Water bill for the purchase of property, the construction of reservoirs, &c., *shall not exceed five millions of dollars in any one year*—all moneys to be paid over by the Controller "on the requisition of the Commissioner of Public Works." It is getting to be well understood here that one of the leading objects of the Tammany Ring in their legislative scheme this Winter is to provide a gigantic corruption fund with which to carry the Presidential election in 1872. Indeed, they do not hesitate to avow it in quarters where they think it will not be used to their disadvantage; and more than one Democratic Senator from the rural districts has been heard to give this as an excuse for lending his support to measures which he was willing to admit ought not, on their merits, to receive the sanction of any legislative body. Gov. HOFFMAN is fully cognizant of the object the Ring has in view, and, as he still indulges the hope of heading the Democratic ticket in 1872, it has, of course, his hearty co-operation. The Ring can pass no bill too outrageous in its provisions for him to sign, so long as it serves to increase the corruption fund for that campaign. He has over and over again signed bills for the Tammany Ring which would have been vetoed with a great Gubernatorial flourish if they had emanated from any other source, and he has refused to sign bills in the interest of the public at large, simply because they interfered with the private speculations of members of the Ring. Out of this Water bill o TWEED's and the Viaduct Railroad bill, Tammany can easily extract three or four millions of dollars during the next year for the Presidential fund, besides embracing the private fortunes of all the leaders; and with the other bills already passed or to be passed during this session, including SANDS' "two per cent." Tax Levy, not less than ten millions of dollars will be filched from the tax-payers of New-York City to be used in putting the "favorite son" in the Presidential chair in 1872. It would be safe to say that not less than three-fourths of the taxable property of that City is represented by men who vote the Republican ticket, when they vote at all. How much longer will they consent to remain quiet and see themselves robbed of millions every year to maintain the Democratic Party in power in the State, and finally to extend its dominion of the whole country? With one-half of the money that is annually stolen from their pockets by the Ring, and with a proper combination among themselves, they could upset the thieving officials who now rule the City, and send them all back to private stations, if not to public prisons.

ASPECT OF LEGISLATION.

The Assembly adopted a resolution this morning to hold three sessions a day, which indicates a determination to adjourn at the expiration of the hundred days which will be up on the 12th of April—a week from next Wednesday. The Senate is somewhat ahead of the House in business, and thus far finds it necessary to hold only two sessions a day. A large number of bills were disposed of in both Houses at the morning session, but none of general public interest. The hearing before the Governor on the Pneumatic Railroad bill commenced at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Executive chamber, and attracted a large crowd of people, mostly from New-York, who have come up to show what they claim is the popular feeling in favor of the bill.

PATENT RIGHT SECURITIES.

A bill to arrange the notes given in purchase of patent rights, that they shall show on their face their origin, was discussed at length in the Senate. The bill was introduced in the Assembly, and, in the usual manner of rushing business through that body, it was passed with little comment, but the Senators refused to let so important a measure become a law without fully developing its various bearings, and from this came a long and exhaustive argument. The trouble to be remedied is this. Men having a patent right, worthless in every particular, but bearing an appearance of value, go through the State with printed contracts and notes, the two upon the same page but capable of being separated. These they induce farmers to sign in payment for an interest in the patent. The contract sets forth that if the person buying the right has not, at the time the note becomes due, sold enough to pay the note, he shall only be liable for the amount actually realized. This appears perfectly safe, and the buyer unhesitatingly accepts the terms. The patent-right man then takes his leave, separates the note from the contract, sells the promise to pay to an innocent party, and this binds the buyer to pay in any contingency. In Ohio and several of the Western States notes given for patent rights are so designated that they cannot be transferred without giving notice on their face of their origin, and if the patent turns out to be worthless the note is null and void. During the debate Senators acknowledged the outrages practiced by this class of operators, but doubted the propriety of unsettling the law, by relieving the class of mercantile paper from the liabilities of the existing law. The common sense of the Senators is in favor of the bill, but the legal mind is so aggressive and so incapable of agreeing upon any new question, that it will probably be argued to death. The discussion will do great good, however, and citizens of remote districts of the State will now be warned of the sharks who have so long cheated them. S.

Erie Triumphant—The Majority Report on the Repeal Bill Carried in the House—Almost a Row—The Amendment to the Registry Laws.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Erie Ring has played its last legislative game and won. Taking advantage of the absence of several Republican members, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee called from the table, at the session this evening, the reports on the repeal of the Classification act. It had been industriously given out that no action would be had on the reports this week, and that, if possible, they would be staved off till the end of the session. Meanwhile all the Democratic members had been notified to be on hand. Thus several Republicans were doubtless taken unawares; but others, without doubt, absented themselves for the purpose of dodging the vote. After the special order of the evening was through, Mr. FLAGG moved to take up the majority report of the Railroad Committee and Mr. GOODRICH's bill. This was assented to, and he then stated, that inasmuch as the House had adopted a resolution to confine members to five minutes' speeches, and as they were allowed this length of time to explain their votes, he should move the previous question on the adoption of the majority report. Mr. WEED moved to amend by taking a vote on the adoption of the minority report. Mr. ALVORD called for the yeas and nays on calling the previous question.

When the Clerk arrived at the name of GOODRICH, that gentleman said that when a question was before the Legislature which had excited so general comment as this Erie question had, he thought ample time should be given for a full discussion. No opportunity had been yet offered to discuss the subject, and it was not right to rush the thing through under the gag of the previous question. He voted no. On reaching the name of JACOBS that gentleman, who had just entered the Chamber, asked on what question the vote was being taken. On being informed by the Speaker, he responded very emphatically, "No." Immediately after this JACOBS arose, and turning round, shook his fist in the face of W. D. MURPHY, a Democratic member from Albany, who sits in his rear. It was evident that a row was impending in that part of the Chamber, and all eyes were turned in that direction. The Speaker hammered on the desk and called the gentleman from Kings to order, but it had little effect. TOM FIELDS tried to quiet JACOBS, but he too got a rebuff in the shape of a threatening demonstration from JACOB's fist. Order was finally restored but the wrath of JACOBS was not appeased, for as soon as the roll-call was through he arose to a question of privilege and said:

"When I cast my vote a member of this House near me intimated that I did not cast it honestly. He must now apologize for the remark he made, or I will state what he said, and call him to account before this House."

The remark made by MURPHY is said to have been, "You must have been seen, JACOBS." At any rate, MURPHY arose, apparently half frightened to death by the peremptory tone of the irate JACOBS, and apologized in the most humble manner. He said he made the remark as a joke, and supposed it would be taken as such. As for Mr. JACOBS, he had always had the highest opinion of his ability, integrity, and other good qualities. He was ready to offer any apology the gentleman might demand. JACOBS expressed his satisfaction by silence, and the Clerk announced the result of the vote taken—68 in favor of the previous question, and 54 against it.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN then asked that the conclusion of the minority report be read before the vote was taken on its adoption. This was done, and the vote was then taken by calling the yeas and nays. Several members availed themselves of the opportunity to get off five-minute speeches in explaining their votes. Mr. GOODRICH said he voted for the minority report because it was an able report from a gentleman who had the courage to rise above his party and lay before the House and before the world the history of this most nefarious swindle. After giving a brief summary of the statistics of the Erie Railroad under FISK and GOULD's management, Mr. GOODRICH concluded by quoting what the Brooklyn *Eagle* had said of the Erie bill, and stated that it was this article in the *Eagle* that prompted him to introduce the Repeal bill. In answer to the insinuations that had been thrown out about the motives for his action, he said that not a living soul was aware of his intention to introduce the bill until the day it was introduced, with the exception of the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who happened to take a seat beside him the day it was introduced, and to whom he showed the bill.

When the name of JACOBS was called he said that in 1869 he voted for the bill, believing it to be right. Since that time he had been ashamed of his vote, and was now convinced that the principle of the bill was wrong. He had, moreover, promised his constituents to vote for the repeal of the bill, and no Representative who did not keep his promise with his constituents was worthy of their confidence. He therefore voted yea.

Mr. SELKREG, in explaining his vote, said he had voted against the bill in 1869 because he did not believe the principle of it. He voted for its repeal now for the same reason. It was stated in the majority report that the bill passed the Assembly in 1869 by more than a two-thirds vote. The Journal showed that it received 77 votes to 44 against it.

Mr. WEED, after thanking Mr. GOODRICH for the compliment paid to him as the author of the minority report, said that he did not regard the repeal as a party question. Mr. GREER said he voted with the Republicans for the repeal, although he believed in making it a party question. They had driven Republican votes with the Democratic Party. Mr. HUSTED said he voted against the bill in 1869, believing it then, as he believed it now, wrong in principle. He did not regard it as a party question, and one of the ablest men of the Democratic Party, on the floor in 1869, (Mr. KIERNAN,) made a forcible speech against it at that time. Mr. WINANS said he voted against the minority report, because he was now, and had been for twenty years, an employe of the Erie Railroad, and felt bound to support the directors in whose service he was.

The result of the vote, as announced by the clerk, was 57 for the minority report and 60 against it. A motion was then made that the majority report be adopted, which was carried on a call for the yeas and nays, by precisely the same vote. FIELDS then moved a reconsideration, for the purpose, as he said, of setting the Erie business at rest for ever, or at least for this session. The reconsideration was lost by a vote of 58 to 59, and the House then adjourned. The following is the vote on the adoption of the majority report:

YEAS—Aitken, Bartlett, Baylis, Bennett, Blackall, Blair, J. Brown, Buck, Buckley, Burns, Campbell, Carey, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cole, Connelly, Conselyea, Cook, Coon, Coyle, Curtis, Decker, Drew, Fields, Flagg, R. Flanagan, Flecke, Frear, Griffin, Haver, Hayes, D. B. Hill, Howe, Howell, Irving, Joy, Kelly, Krack, Loutrel, Madigan, Montanye, Moseley, Mullhall, Murphy, Natchmann, Nelson, Oakley, O'Brien, O'Neill, Ranson, Ray, Roche, Speaker, Sweet, Ten Eyck, Van Steenburgh, Wainwright, Waterbury, Wiley, Winans—60.

NAYS—Alberger, Alvord, Baker, Banker, Barse, Berry, Bignall, Bradford, V. P. Brown, Bunce, Burhans, Burns, Cady, Carman, Chadwick, Delano, Durfee, Ely, C. N. Flenagin, Fuller, Gifford, Gleason, Goodrich, Graham, Green, Hewitt, Hustell, Jacobs, J. Johnson, Kilham, Knapp, Littlejohn, G. Lord, Lynde, McDougal, Mulford, Nicholas, Pahud, Pierce, Pound, Prince, Sanborn, Scribner, Selkreg, Seward, Sniper, Stevenson, Strahan, Sunderlin, Tucker, Wade, Wagner, Weed, Wilson, Wood, Woolsey, Wyman—57.

Two Republicans, WINANS and BLACKALL, voted for the majority report, and five Democrats, viz., Barker, Fuller, Jacobs, Nicholas and Weed, voted against it.

There were eleven absentees, viz., Bemus, Fisk, Barry, J. W. Hill, R. Johnson, G. D. Lord, Northrop, Randall, Sage, Bolt and Shepardson. All of them Republicans except RANDALL and LORD.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTRY LAWS.

The abominable election law introduced by TWEED, which will utterly destroy his prestige as a man who can be trusted in a bargain, was before the Senate this evening, and has been debated in the most exciting manner. Senator PARKER moved to add a section repealing the charter of 1870, intimating that the Registry law passed last year was the consideration for the Republican votes by which that charter was passed. Senators NORTON and CREAMER professed to disbelieve in any such agreement, but it must be remembered that they belonged to the party of the Young Democracy, who were so thoroughly wiped out at that time, and it is not thought that they were ignorant of the contract. TWEED rose to defend the bill. He was evidently much agitated, and his utterance was rapid and indistinct. He began by expressly admitting all that the Republicans said about the agreement, but he professed to think that this bill was not a violation of it. He then launched out in a tirade against the Federal election laws, and argued in his vehement way that they would justify a repeal of the whole registry by the Democrats. Senators CHAPMAN and KENNEDY followed in very effective argument against the bill, and in denunciation of the gross breach of faith involved in it. The bill was supported by Senators MURPHY, HARDENBURG and CREAMER. What the registry will amount to if this bill becomes a law, may be judged by the fact that the persons registered are not required to give their places of residence, and those who do not choose to register may vote upon affidavits, stating an excuse for not doing so. The whole thing is a sham, disguised to facilitate fraudulent votes. The Senate Chamber has been exceedingly crowded, and great excitement prevailed. The bill was ordered to a third reading, about midnight, by a party vote.

The Pneumatic Railway—Hearing before the Governor—Arguments of Mr. Jaffray and other Broadway Merchants.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The hearing before the Governor on the Beach Pneumatic Underground Railroad bill, brought out a large number of gentlemen, upon each side. Among these were: E. S. Jaffray, Judge Henry Hilton, Wm. B. Ogden, W. R. Martin, Wm. E. Whitbeck, Alfred E. Beach, Gen. Geo. S. Green, Edw. Mathews, John Foley, Wm. B. McKillar, Horace Day and Melville C. Smith.

MR. JAFFRAY'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. JAFFRAY alluded to the Governor's veto of the Arcade bill, and characterized the Pneumatic bill as a resuscitation of that measure under a different name, and, if possible, more objectionable form. He said Broadway was the great thoroughfare of New-York. It is in such constant use and of such immense importance, that to block it for a single day would be a great misfortune, and the stoppage of its traffic for two years, as required under this bill, would be an irreparable calamity; but even two years was too small an estimate. In the Arcade bill, five years was required to complete that road from the Battery to the Park. The present bill allows excavation to eighteen feet below the surface of the street. Trinity Church steeple has a foundation twelve feet below the surface, and the soil on which it stands is sand. Any civil engineer or builder knows that to excavate six feet below the foundation of that structure would infallibly cause it to fall; with an excavation of eighteen feet the great majority of the houses on the line of the road would have to be underpinned, or supported, in some way until the work should be completed. By the second section of the bill the Company is required to keep in the centre of the street, as far as practicable. Who was to decide when it is impracticable to keep in the centre? What was there to prevent the Company, if they encountered any inconvenient water-main for diverting their work from the centre to the side of the street, up to the very houses, and they would constantly encounter inconvenient water mains and obtrusive gas-pipes that will make it, in their view, impracticable to keep in the centre. He then reviewed other provisions of the bill, such as the pay of three engineers to superintend the work at not less than $10 a day, which would not tend to lessen the time of construction; the bridge to cover that portion of the street being excavated, it was doubtful, could sustain the weight and vibration of the Broadway traffic; the power to acquire any property on the line of the road deemed necessary for the purposes of the road would enable them to take the whole street on both sides, or the office of the New-York *Herald* and Grace Church for passenger depots. In the Arcade bill there were various pretended safeguards for the holders of property, which are completely expunged from the present measure. If the Company were to break down some time during the two years, leaving Broadway in a state of chaos, what a totally inadequate amount the $200,000 to be forfeited would be to make good the injury to the City, and what an absurdly small sum would the other $200,000 be, which is to be set apart to meet claims for damages to private property. Before such a gigantic experiment should be permitted to be made through the chief thoroughfare of the City, $4,000,000 should be required to be deposited, as the smallest sum adequate to make good the damage that might be done. The enterprise was simply a speculation; a few individuals have got it up because they think there is money in it. They hope to sell out at a large profit. It was simply a grand speculation. The professed object of this corporation was quick transit from the Bowling Green to the Harlem River, and, if such transit could be accomplished by a line under Centre-street or Church-street, it would be exactly as useful as if the line were to run under Broadway. For nearly twenty years a persistent effort has been made by speculators to get possession of Broadway for their own private advantage, but the property-owners looked to the Governor to rebuke these constant attacks on their property.

Judge HILTON followed on the same side, covering very much the same ground. He closed with a pun in the form of an expression of his hope that the property-owners of Broadway would not be stranded on an inhospitable beach.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE JOHNSON.

Judge HENRY W. JOHNSON took the lead for the parties in favor of the bill. He contended that the projectors of this road, having, in an attempt to solve this problem of quick transit, expended $240,000 in the construction of a tunnel and other ways, should be rewarded. This was not a grant of power to an irresponsible corporation, as had been said, but to a company organized for the purpose of doing this very thing, and having the capital to do it with. No other company asking a grant of power had done as much as this company. The railroads of other corporations, formed for the same purpose, only rest on maps, and these corporations have not expended a dollar. The difference between this bill and the Arcade bill was this, that the latter embraced the whole width of Broadway, while the present bill does not purpose anything of the kind, but only the centre. The objections made to the road, of difficulties about the sewers, gas-pipes, water-pipes, mode of ingress and egress, &c., were such as can be made to any underground road. But this road was open to them less than to any other underground road. The bill was carefully drawn. There is given in it a general supervising power of the Commissioner of Public Works, and power is given to the Board of Engineers to supervise. The engineers are to determine what plans are to be adopted, where the road is to be built, and it is to be under their general direction and superintendence. The whole scope of the bill was to place the construction of the road under their supervision. In fact, the money of the Company had been placed too much under the disposal of the supervising power. But, if the Company chose to take the risk of working under such restrictions, the Legislature need not interfere.

Mr. WILLIAM R. MARTIN, representing the West Side Association, spoke to the same purport.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR made a few remarks, also Messrs. MATTHEWS, HORACE DAY, WHITBECK and MELVILLE C. SMITH, and the hearing was terminated.

The New Government Loan—$47,711,000 Subscribed for.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH received the following dispatch yesterday, dated Washington, March 30:

The total subscriptions to the new loan are $47,711,000. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CANADA.

Canal Policy of the Government—British Columbia and the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 30.—In the House of Commons, last night, Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN, Minister of Public Works, explained the canal policy of the Government. No vote would be asked for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal this session, but about $600,000 and $250,000 would be asked respectively for enlarging the Welland and Ottawa Canals. Nothing would be done with the Chembly Canal, the Murray Bay Canal, and the deepening of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, but there would be an item of $100,000 in the supplementary estimates for deepening the river between Kingston and Montreal. The debate on the admission of British Columbia and the construction of the Pacific Railroad was continued last night, and will be resumed today. It is meeting with considerable opposition.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Excessive Taxation and Official Extravagance—Resolutions of the Charleston Board of Commerce.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30.—At a special meeting of the Board of Commerce of this city this afternoon, resolutions were adopted reciting that taxation in the State is excessive, the public money extravagantly and corruptly expended, and the public credit illegally pledged, and declaring that they will resist the payment of the alleged illegal loans and the collection of taxes for their payment. Persons are warned against receiving the bonds, and tax-payers requested to meet in the several counties to consider the subjects complained of, and to send delegates to a general convention on the same subject, to be held at Columbia on the second Tuesday in May. The aid of the Governor is requested in an investigation of the finances of the State.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Destruction of 120 Buildings in Truckee, Cal., by Fire—An Infant Burned in One of the Houses—Two Miners Killed in a Cage.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The fire at Truckee has destroyed almost the entire city, involving 120 buildings, including all the business portion of the place and the Chinese quarter. An infant son of W. H. HILL, proprietor of the Kennebec Hotel, perished in the flames, but it is not known that any other lives were lost. The town was the depot of a great lumber district of the Sierra Nevada, and will be quickly rebuilt, no doubt. The Central Pacific Railroad freight depot was destroyed.

Two miners—DUNCAN and THOMPSON—were caught by a cage in their mine at Shady Run, near Alta, yesterday, and were dead before they could be extricated.

Liquor Seizures in Boston—Suddenly Awakened Vigilance of the State Constables.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—The damaging testimony developed before the Legislative Committee investigating the bribery charges against the State Constabulary, or some other cause, led to a renewal of the liquor seizures on a more extensive scale this afternoon; $15,000 worth of liquors were seized in the store of RALPH SMITH, Exchange-street, and $10,000 worth from MARTIN & DAVIS, Commercial-street. Mr. DAVIS, of the latter firm, testified before the Committee, yesterday, that the firm have paid $10 monthly to one State Constable, and various sums to others of the force during the last few years. The seizures today gathered a large crowd, and caused much excitement.

Synopsis of the Weather for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31 1½ A. M.—The high pressure, which was Wednesday evening, over Chesapeake Bay, has subsided during the day with light winds and rains. The highest pressure continues in the extreme north-west, as on Wednesday night. Its influence has extended southward to the Gulf. Rising pressure and stationary or falling thermometer prevail throughout the Valley of the Mississippi. The clouds and rain, which, Wednesday, extended from Georgia to Illinois, and eastward, have gradually diminished. It is now clear or clearing at several points in and north of the Ohio Valley and on the Gulf. Fresh northerly winds have been experienced from Lake Michigan to the Allegheny and Cumberland ranges.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the cloudiness will be pretty generally broken up on Friday over the Lakes and the region south and westward to the Gulf, with fresh northerly winds prevailing, and rising barometer. Partially cloudy weather with light winds will probably prevail in the Southern and Middle Atlantic, threatening weather in the East Atlantic, but probably without rain.

Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 30.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.84; change, minus .09; thermometer, 17°; change, plus 8°; relative humidity, .74; wind, N. N. W.; velocity of wind, 19 miles per hour.

It was hazy at sunrise today, and by 11 A. M. the summit became enveloped in clouds, and has been so since.

DESPERATE RAILROAD BURGLARS

Attack Upon Detectives by Railroad Thieves—A Brisk Battle the Result—Two of the Burglars Fatally Shot.

For several days past the freight-cars on the Hudson River Railroad have been frequently broken open by burglars, and the Company set their private detectives on the watch. As a gang of burglars had operated on the cars lying on a side track near Dobbs' Ferry Station, twenty-one miles from this City, two of these State officers, named JOHN SCANNEL and OWEN GILLESPIE, proceeded to the station about 8½ o'clock last night to watch the cars. They soon discovered three strange men on the track, and watched their movements for some time. When the gang observed their approach they broke into a run, attempting to escape by entering a small piece of woods a short distance from the station. The officers gave chase, and were fired upon by the fugitives, their revolvers keeping up a brisk fusilade. The detectives returned the fire, using their weapons with such effect that the thieves were compelled to break cover and run up the track.

The detectives then ordered them to halt and surrender, when the fugitives resumed the fire of pistol shots, at the same time relieving each other in the volleys, and then running to the rear. The aim of the burglars proved uncertain, and none of the flying bullets took effect, thus enabling the officers to press hard upon their assailants, and also to return the fire. They were soon within close range of the ruffians, and by their accurate aim succeeded in dropping two of the men, the third finally making his escape into the woods, leaving his companions weltering in their blood and screaming with pain.

As soon as assistance had been procured, the wounded men were carried to the station, and soon after placed on board a down train and conveyed to the depot in Thirtieth-street, in this City. The Twentieth Ward Police were then notified of the facts of the affray, and they removed the wounded men to the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station on stretchers. One of the men was there recognized as JOHN McCORMICK, of No. 507 West Thirtieth-street, and a notorious thief and burglar. He had received a bullet in his back, near the spine, and was suffering great pain, being evidently fatally wounded. The second man proved to be BRYAN CAVANAGH, of No. 356 West Fortieth-street, and also a well-known thief, who had only returned from State Prison last July. The bullet in his case had also entered at the back and penetrated to the left lung. Police Surgeon POOLER was summoned to attend the men and pronounced them fatally wounded, neither having more than a few hours to live. They were therefore removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Both GILLESPIE and SCANNEL came to the City, with their wounded prisoners, and surrendered themselves to Capt. CAFFREY, commanding the Twentieth Precinct, who detained them, to await examination before a Magistrate, as well as the result of the wounds inflicted by them.

As both men have been positively identified as professional and acknowledged thieves there can be no doubt that the detectives were on the right tr[illegible] and just in time to preserve the property of the Company from depredation,

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 30.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy to report to the Senate at the next session of Congress a schedule of property, by classes, with its estimated value, which has been seized or taken possession of since Jan. 1, 1861, by the order, authority or in the name of their Departments respectively; what disposition was made of said property, the portions sold, what became of the money therefrom, how much went into the Treasury and how much to individuals, with the names and amount to each, and what portion of said property, &c., was delivered to and retained by individuals, with their names. Laid over till to-morrow.

EXTRA BOUNTY.

The motion entered some time since by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, to reconsider the vote passing Mr. WILSON'S $100 Bounty bill, to carry out a decision of the Supreme Court, was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL explained that Mr. WILSON had been in error in supposing the bill would be limited to 4,000 or 5,000 men, but as it had passed it would apply to 38,000 soldiers. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) had prepared an amendment which would strictly confine the measure to carrying out the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, then moved a modification of the bill, to give the bounty to those who had been disabled by sickness or disability contracted in the service. This would reach about one-half the cases under the decision of the Court; the remainder would have to be provided for hereafter.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, desired time to examine the matter, and upon his request the subject went over without action till to-morrow.

SOUTHERN DISORDERS—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The consideration of Mr. ANTHONY'S amendment to the order of business, to allow the consideration of any bill on the South, passed by the House of Representatives, was resumed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, spoke in refutation of the charges of Mr. SHERMAN against the peace and order of the South, particularly of his own State. He defended the loyalty and law-abiding character of the people of Kentucky, and enumerated various grievances to which they had been subjected at the hands of the General Government, among which was the refusal to make compensation to their owners for slaves enlisted in the army at the beginning of the war in Kentucky, Maryland and other loyal States. Congress had refused to pay the appropriation of $300 for each slave, and he believed the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) was among those who so voted.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he had been in favor of paying the $300, and believed there was, at the time, a majority in the Senate in favor of it.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas—I would not vote to pay it.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, here explained that the payment had been prevented by the unauthorized act of Secretary STANTON.

Mr. DAVIS—A more lawless dictator was never in power than that same Secretary of War. If justice had been dealt out to him in his lifetime for his crimes, he would have been hung a hundred times for murder, and put in the penitentiary ten thousand times for his crimes. [Sensation.] Mr. DAVIS continued his argument to show that, notwithstanding the indignities and outrages heaped upon the people of Kentucky, no facts had been adduced in the discussion to controvert his position that they had upheld the Constitution, and maintained law and social order in their midst.

At this point the morning hour expired, when it was agreed to take a vote upon the question.

Mr. THURMAN'S amendment requiring any bill that might be received from the House to be referred to a committee before action of the Senate, was voted down, only fourteen Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution was then adopted without division.

SUPPRESSION OF OUTRAGES.

Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to repress Kuklux outrages was then proceeded with, and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, whose remarks had been interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, was awarded the floor.

He thought it was not to be wondered at if, under the provocations, to some of which he had alluded, social disorders had arisen in Kentucky and elsewhere throughout the South. But the State authorities, not Congress, had jurisdiction of these offenses, and any measure for their repression, to be effective, must be left to the State where the authority legitimately belonged. He denied that Congress had any power to pass such legislation as was proposed, and gave notice that he would present his views at length at the proper time, and would then pay his respects to the Administration, taking the authority for all he would say from the historic records of the Administration, as made by its own friends.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he held in his hand a list of victims of murder and outrage committed in Kentucky during the last month of 1865 and the first ten months of 1866, and to this he invited the attention of Senator DAVIS and his colleague, Mr. STEVENS. It appeared that in this time there were nineteen murders of freedmen and 233 cases of freedmen who had been maltreated without being killed. Two white Union men were in the same time murdered, and four others assaulted with intent to kill. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, then in command in Kentucky, had reported that in none of these cases was any action taken by the State authorities. It might be an interesting task for the two Senators from Kentucky to attempt to furnish a list of the offenders who had suffered death or imprisonment for these outrages. Had there been a single case of punishment? The honorable Senators might argue from now till eternity, but they could not obliterate these facts.

Mr. DAVIS replied that many of the outrages were committed by negroes upon negroes. In his own county he knew of cases of assault by negroes upon negroes during the last three years, and he could not call to mind a solitary case of the murder of a negro by a white man. The Federal Courts had jurisdiction, or at least, assumed to have in all cases in which negroes were concerned. If such violence as had been just asserted did occur, where was the United States District Court and the District-Attorney? It was certainly true that such lawlessness had prevailed in Kentucky just after the war, near the Tennessee line, when disbanded soldiers of both armies were wandering about, plundering and wreaking private vengeance; but now, comparative quiet prevailed.

Mr. STEVENSON argued that the assault upon a negro mail agent in Kentucky had been grossly exaggerated, and furnished no justification for the Postmaster-General's discontinuance of service on a postal route. He proceeded to vindicate his State from the charges of lawlessness, and claimed that the people there uniformly treated the negroes generously and kindly, and that their only fault was in refusing to believe in the superiority of the negro race. To show that the Senator from Indiana (MORTON) at one time entertained the same sentiments, he had read by the Secretary, extracts from that gentleman's message to the Legislature as Governor of Indiana, and from a speech delivered by him at Richmond, Ind., in 1865, opposing negro suffrage as dangerous to the country, holding the negroes to be unfit to wield the franchise, and that they should undergo a probationary period. Mr. STEVENSON commented on this as showing that the only difference between Mr. MORTON and the people of Kentucky was that the former was a more apt scholar.

Mr. MORTON proceeded to read from what he stated to be an official list of murders and outrages committed in Kentucky.

Mr. STEVENSON inquired what official list he meant.

Mr. MORTON replied it was an official record prepared by the Freedmen's Bureau. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STEVENSON—We do not recognize the Freedmen's Bureau as an authority in Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON—You do not recognize any authority. You do not allow negroes to testify, and if you could succeed in excluding all testimony, it would be easy for you to prove that Kentucky is a law-abiding State. In reference to the sentiments previously expressed by him, which had been quoted, he would say that, at the time they were announced, they were very generally entertained by the Republican Party, but it was soon found that reconstruction could not be accomplished without the enfranchisement of the colored people, and that enfranchisement had worked far better than he anticipated.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, desired the Senator from Indiana (MORTON) to answer candidly one question. Whether the negroes had not been intrusted with the ballot in order to obtain Republican votes?

Mr. MORTON replied it was well known that reconstruction could not be accomplished on a white basis—the white people of the South would not accept the situation.

Mr. BLAIR (emphatically)—They did accept the situation; they did abolish slavery; and never lifted a hand against the Government since; and any one who asserts the contrary asserts that which is not true. [General applause in the galleries.]

The Chair (Mr. ANTHONY) warned the galleries that a repetition of such a demonstration would cause them to be instantly cleared.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he desired to give notice that, upon the next occasion of any disorderly manifestation in the galleries, he should not only insist upon them being cleared, but that the offenders be arrested and punished. It was about time to put a stop to the practices which, during the last few days, had turned the Chamber into a bear-garden or cock-pit.

Mr. MORTON said he did not wish the galleries interfered with on his account.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he would have to object to the carrying out of the threat of the Senator from Vermont in this case. The same galleries had now for days been applauding sentiments identical with those just expressed by the Senator from Missouri. He was opposed to any discrimination in the matter, and thought the Senator from Missouri should not be deprived of the plaudits awarded to other Senators.

The Chair stated that if the disorder was repeated, he would have to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the rules.

Mr. MORTON said he would conclude what he had to say by asking for the reading of an editorial from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, on the Kentucky Legislature. It was a photograph by a Democratic paper of a Democratic Legislature.

The article was read. It, in substance, declared the Kuklux in Kentucky to be formidable in numbers and terrible in act; that the Legislature had failed to do anything to suppress them, but spent its time in whisky and champagne drinking, smoking cigars, lobbying, and prayed that the State may never look upon its like again, &c.

Mr. MORTON explained, in reply to Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, that he did not mean to say that lawlessness was universal among the Democratic Party of Kentucky. He admitted that the late Governor, and now Senator, STEVENSON, and two Democratic Judges had done their duty, as also one Democratic paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, out of forty published in the State, but they were unable to influence the Democratic Party of that State.

Mr. POOL, of North Carolina, obtained the floor, and at 5 o'clock, after a brief Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, the House took up and passed the Senate bill granting to PHOEBE SOFIELD a pension of $80 a month from June 5, 1867, she being at that time a hundred years old, and the widow of a revolutionary soldier.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

On motion of Mr. KENDALL the House took up and passed the Senate bill authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to appoint a Board of three Commissioners, two of whom shall be officers of Engineers of the army, and one a mining or civil engineer, to examine and report upon the Sutro Tunnel, in the State of Nevada, authorized to be constructed by an act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, with special reference to the importance, feasibility, cost and time required to construct the same, the value of the bullion extracted from the mines on the Comstock lode, their present and probable future production, also the geological and practical value of said tunnel as an exploring work, and its general bearing upon our mining and other national interests, in ascertaining the practicability of deep mining.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES—SHELLABARGER'S BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Special Committee.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said this was not the bill he thought at one time would be introduced. The bill of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) proposed to deal vengance on the States of the South and Kentucky. This bill was bad enough. It had the merit of audacity, and sought to reach all the States and all the people. The bantling of the President, after a laborious incubation, had been hatched, and was now before them to destroy the rights of the States and of the people, and to put into the hands of the President omnipotent power everywhere. The President was already the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and now it was proposed by putting at his command cannon and bayonets, to make him supreme master. The bill authorized the President to do all the things so odious to our forefathers charged against GEORGE III., and which impelled them to declare their independence of Great Britain. This bill was framed under the pretense of protecting the people, while it authorized the sending of military forces into all the States. The bill authorized the President to do all he wanted to do. No wonder the President, not long ago, alluded to the institutions of the North German Confederation as so much like our own. The power in the hands of the Emperor WILLIAM was nothing like that which the bill proposed to confer on the President. This bill would make the President a dictator, to destroy the liberties of the people. Those who aided and abetted the bill would become more odious than the Kuklux desperadoes of the South. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) said his bill met with the approval of the majority of the Republicans of the House.

Mr. DAWES—My colleague did say so.

Mr. BECK—It may be a lie; nobody contradicted him. I want that bill to be printed and circulated, accompanied with the remark of Gen. BUTLER that a majority of the Republicans of the House approved it. It failed to become a law only because of the opposition of the Democrats.

Mr. DAWES—No man on this or the other side is authorized to say the majority of the Republicans of this House are in favor of the bill. There was in caucus no record, no vote, no such public or private expression of opinion.

Mr. BECK—I do not say it is so, but it was so announced by Gen. BUTLER, who said the caucus agreed to stand by his bill. I will let the gentleman and his colleague settle the matter between them. The pretext for the passage of this bill was to afford an excuse for the cry of war, murder and Kuklux, so as to divert the people from thinking of extravagance, class legislation, and bond, land and railroad swindles. It was said by Senator SUMNER, as to San Domingo, that the President had done things that could be done only by kingly prerogative, without authority of law; and Senator SCHURZ also charged that by force of arms to carry out the pet scheme of the White House, the President had usurped the war power, invaded the vital features of the Constitution, and put the peace and dignity of the country in jeopardy by reckless means.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, said ever since he came here, four years ago, they had never been without a bill pending to cure the chronic rebellion in the South. His conviction was it was not law that was wanted in the South. It was the execution of the law, and that law has been confided to another branch of the Government. That there are great disorders in the South there is no doubt. The Kuklux was not a new institution; it was only a little more devilish than in times past. It was another phase of Lynch law, which prevailed in the South ever since he could remember. While he deprecated the necessity of passing such a bill as this, the country would not be satisfied with denunciations of it. If gentlemen had a better way of protecting the people let them produce it. He did not hesitate to say that by a fair construction of the Constitution the Government was authorized to interfere in a State to suppress domestic violence, when the State cannot, or by reason of complicity does not, apply to the General Government for assistance. This bill proposed to protect the people in their rights, privileges and immunities—which pertain to them as citizens of the United States—under the Constitution and laws. These rights, privileges and immunities are recited, not created, by the fourteenth article of the Constitution. They are fundamental in all free, just governments. It was impossible for Congress to stand by and see them violated and denied. The strong arm of the law ought to be applied to suppress all conspirators and obstructions to the laws. The gentleman from Kentucky had declared his readiness to punish offenders in the most severe manner. They had heard enough of that from the time the rebellion began until this hour. Congress was full of such patriots; they would put down disorders and abuses in the country, but they could never find power to do so. They would always doubt the evidence of the existence of lawlessness, and when they found it out they would point to the Constitution. However great the evil, they were unable to find power to interfere. If the gentleman from Kentucky was serious in denouncing the President as a usurper, let him go and sit down and talk with the President for five minutes, and if then the gentleman comes away thinking that the President is a NAPOLEON, who is preparing his guns to batter down the defenses of our liberty and make himself an imperial despot, then he (BLAIR) should be much disappointed. All the gentleman's talk was exceedingly idle. If he had been on the stump in Kentucky haranguing the mob who assaulted the colored agent of the Post-office, no doubt he would have been applauded. All the clamor made was for mere political effect, to help the Democratic Party into power.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, was the next speaker. Mr. WOOD said he had never addressed the House with a more profound impression of the gravity of the occasion, and the imminent danger to the Republic, than at this time. He was satisfied that the bill under consideration was the last desperate hope of an expiring and ruined party. As the Southern States had created the Republican Party, in its attempted rebellion, and as that rebellion and its results had served as a pretext for its continuance, so now that organization clung to the South as a source by which to continue public agitation, and as serving an excuse for placing armed dictatorial power in the hands of the President. He then gave a history of the legislative action of Congress over the Southern States since the close of the war, stating that all the government the South has had was furnished by Congress and the Republican Party. If it be true that life, liberty and property are insecure, there being no prevention, the people of the Southern States are not responsible, but those who have furnished the ruling authority for doing so. No one more than himself deprecated violence. So far as came within the constitutional and legislative power of Congress to provide a remedy, and a provision for their suppression, if they existed, he was willing to go. But he had no doubt the horrible condition of things stated to exist in the Southern States was very much exaggerated. Where was the evidence of the existence of any widespread and general opposition to law or order? Certainly newspaper squibs, or the heated imaginations of disappointed politicians, could not be received as proof of the facts. The only information upon which the President and Congress could act was official information, and this could be received with credence only from the Executives of the States or their Legislatures. He submitted that the Governors of the States referred to had spoken directly upon this subject, and there could be no mistaking their language. He then had read extracts from the Governors' messages to the Legislatures in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Florida, being the States in which it was now alleged these outrages took place, and substantially to the effect that the Federal authority was recognized and respected; that law and order prevailed, and the people were quiet, contented and law-abiding. Another evidence of the falsehood of the alleged Kuklux outrages, as general in the South, was to be found in the fact of the large increase in the staple production of that section over former years. This fact is particularly illustrated in the increased crops of cotton. The *Financial Chronicle*, of New-York, states the total receipts of cotton to be, from Sept. 1, 1870, to March 24, 1871, 3,240,870 bales, as against 2,358,317 bales for the same period of the year before; and the other agricultural products, such as tobacco, rice, &c., showed a corresponding prosperity. A community so utterly abandoned and so utterly incapable as this bill assumes to be necessary, could not show results like these. A pretext for the legislation proposed had to be obtained, and in the absence of anything better the rumors and clamors of those who were probably paid for getting them up, was to be substituted for the grave statements of high State officials. Inflammatory appeals are now made to the people of the North. The rehearsal of these imaginary cruelties, with the "raw head and bloody bones," was to be presented in all their hideousness, and to be reproduced with proper dramatic trappings, so as to revivify and reinflate the exhausted bubble of Black Republican dominancy. What vain folly! No power can continue the life of that organization, if organization it can now be called. It has played out its part. Its mission, if it ever had any, has been filled. Its career is run. Its life is about expiring, and its end is near. Neither the Kukluxes nor any other monstrosity can save it, and it would be more consistent with its pretensions for it to die decently than to be resorting to such fantastic tricks, and such violent efforts at a continuance of spasmodic existence. The history of parties in this country show the unpopularity of its longer continuance. Those which, like the Republican Party of these times, have had an existence, were the creation of some sudden popular excitement, and which ceased as the cause of their creation subsided. The Republican Party is, necessarily, a temporary one. No such stimulant as this sought to be obtained, in the so-called Southern outrages, can make it otherwise. It must soon die, by the law of its own existence, and the sooner its leaders realize the death which is upon them the more respectable will be their final exit. The places here in Washington which know them now will soon know them no more forever. They "should not stand longer on the order of their going, but go at once." Least of all, should the final demise of the Republican Party be scandalized by the offenses against the Constitution and theory of the Government which this bill contains. It should not sully its dying moments by such monstrous legislation as this. It should have some respect for its place in history. Brief and vile, though its career has been, yet, following the example of the most depraved criminal, it should so conduct itself in its last hours as to leave the impression of penitence, and avoid the perpetration of former offenses. Another and yet more indefensible object of this bill is the fact that it throws the absolute military power of the Government into the hands of the President for the purposes of a continuance of political power. It is intended to hold the Government by the bayonet after being rejected by the people. It is the foundation of absolute military rule. Otherwise, why is it that the whole Union is brought within its provisions, and that martial law can be declared by the President to exist anywhere, North, South, East or West? It is not a bill for the South; it is to operate everywhere. It is a monstrous usurpation of authority; an unpardonable and villianous assault upon the reserved rights of the States; a despotic absorption of the entire civil power of the Government; an assumption of imperial rule, foreign to the privileges of a free people, and utterly unknown in any civilized country; it makes the President a lawless dictator, responsible to no one. Under this bill he can invade any man's home without the formality of legal process; he can imperil any man's liberty without the sanction of a Court; he can overawe, subdue and put to the sword, entire communities, upon his own individual opinion of the justification, without cause and without responsibility; and he can thus put the entire people of the country in subordination to Federal power, as assumed in his own person. To the free use of such stupendous authority there is no check, hindrance or responsibility. He asked members whether they could face their constituents after having voted for such a measure; whether they thought, under any possible circumstances, the people could or would tolerate such a delegation of power; and whether anything in the career of the President would enable any community—be it Southern, Western or Northern—to deem themselves secure in their lives, liberty and property, during his official existence, while clothed with such absolute control over their personal and political rights. He would grant to its consideration a summary of measures what he deemed it to be the duty of Congress to pass upon. Failing in its duty to do so, he had no doubt the Democratic Party would do so on its accession to power, which may be near at hand. It is the duty of Congress to provide for the immediate reduction of direct taxation, and of unjust duties to a strictly revenue standard; to provide for the immediate reduction of public expenditures in all the Departments of the Government; to abolish all sinecure offices, and the system of collecting the revenue by secret informers and spies; to restore to the people of the States and their local Governments the rights originally possessed by them under the Constitution; to abolish Governmental paper money and to restore the only Constitutional currency—gold and silver; to reduce the army to a peace footing, and abolish a system recently established, of employing military officers in the discharge of civil duties; to provide against the accumulation and retention of large sums of money in the public Treasury, by which the interests of the people are subordinated to Government influence and made dependent upon the caprice or personal views of the head of that Department; to prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit by the Secretary of the Treasury, at his own option, with no other control than his individual and personal will; to bring the President and his Cabinet advisers under the authority of law, making them obedient to its provisions, and alike with others, subject to its penalties; to restore to the Southern States and people peace, prosperity and contentment, only to be accomplished by a cessation of vindictive legislation and military interference, and a recognition of their equal rights, including self-government and political equality with the other States and people of the Union; and to revive American commerce; to restore American credit; to reinaugurate American Republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and to aid, by all proper, legal and constitutional enactment, in the full development of the agricultural, mineral and navigating commercial resources of the country.

Mr. WOOD commented on the following remark in Mr. KELLEY'S speech: "Do not dream that you can disfranchise these men. They know what freedom is, and the worm will turn and sting. If we do not interpose to give them safety, (and you have not the generosity to do it,) beware, for a day may come when for every freedman's hut that is desecrated ten blazing mansions may illumine the midnight sky, if millions of people shall be driven to despair. Sink them not to that condition. Save yourselves by proving that there is in you as much humanity as there was in the slaves, who, while you warred for their degradation and enslavement, labored for and watched over your wives and children." These remarks, he said, were incendiary, and he never felt more indignant in his life than when he heard them, and never was more disposed to commit a breach of decorum of the House in denouncing the damnable wickedness of the passage.

Mr. KELLEY replied that he thought his remarks had a good effect. The gentleman no longer described the angle of the negro's knee and the color of his skin to hold him up to opprobrium as an inferior being. He asked the gentleman from New-York, (WOOD,) whether he had turned his back on the white man's party or had indorsed the declaration of the Republican Party of this District, as published today.

Mr. WOOD thanked the gentleman for his reply and for admitting in effect to the House and the country, that he would not vindicate the damnable assertion.

Mr. KELLEY—I do.

Mr. WOOD—I hope, if a war of races should take place, and if colored men should begin the fight, they would select a more valiant man for their leader than the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who in Mobile, during a disturbance, crept under a table.

Mr. KELLEY—There is no foundation for that story, but sixty-seven balls were shot at me.

Mr. WOOD (continuing his sentence)—And not creep under a table and pretend to be dead.

Mr. KELLEY—The story, come from what quarter it may, is false.

Mr. WOOD said the gentleman made bombastic appeals to the negro, but could not face the fire himself. He had given the gentleman an opportunity to explain.

Mr. KELLEY—And to signalize the conversion of the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, having five minutes given to him by Mr. WOOD, said the state of his health for six or eight weeks past had forbidden him from taking any part but a silent interest in public affairs, but he never so much in his life regretted his inability to address the House as now, because never, while he had been in public life, had a bill been reported so threatening to public liberty and the future existence of the Republic as the bill before the House. He did not agree in the remarks of some of his friends that the bill of Gen. BUTLER was a worse bill than this; he did not think it so bad a bill, inasmuch as the Butler bill deprived only the Southern people of their rights and liberties under the Constitution, while this bill, because of alleged outrages in two or three of the Southern States, put it in the power of the President to deprive all the innocent people of the North and West of the habeas corpus, and to subject them all to martial law at his pleasure and caprice.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, in alluding to the remarks of his colleague, Mr. WHITTHORNE, said the industries of the South took away the feeling of despair and utter desolation of heart. Two things were demonstrated. One was, the prosperity of the South, such as it was before the war, did not depend on slavery. The other was, the negro as a laborer was more valuable in the South as a freeman than he ever was or could have been as a slave. After Gen. GRANT was elected President, in 1868, they had a peaceful condition of affairs, the people of his State devoting themselves to the building up of their prosperity, but three months after the Legislature was organized this state of things was changed. He then read an article from the Chattanooga *Times* of March 3, 1871, which, after alluding to a remark of Senator THURMAN, to the effect that the Kuklux ought to be put down, makes the following comment, to which Mr. MAYNARD called attention. "Now no person pretends to deny that crimes and outrages are committed in the South by organized bodies of masked marauders, some of whom belong to the secret political society known as the Kuklux."

Mr. MAYNARD said this admission came from a friend of the gentleman on the other side.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, asked the gentleman to read the remaining part of the article. The gentleman knew that what was read did not give the idea of the author of the article.

Mr. MAYNARD replied—If the gentleman thought he knew more about it than he (MAYNARD) did, he could make use of the article for his own benefit.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not think he knew more about it than the gentleman. The gentleman from Tennessee had cut in two a sentence from the Chattanooga *Times*, not reading the entire sentence. The editor proceeded to say that the greater portion of them were committed to serve private malice, taking advantage of the vague title of Kuklux under which to make their operations. Mr. ELDRIDGE read the entire article, in substance that the outcry of outrages by the Kuklux was simply a pretext to station troops in the South, so as to carry the Presidential election by force for the Republican Party. This could only serve to fan into life the fast-expiring embers of civil strife, &c. The final remedy is in the cultivation of a proper public spirit which will demand the enforcement of the law. The stationing of troops in the South would only aggravate the evils of which complaint is made.

The House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Rochester *Union* calls one of its leading articles "A Bondholders' Blubberer."

Delaware sends out promises of an abundant peach crop. The trees are full of blossoms.

Providence, R. I., has appropriated $325 for the purchase of English sparrows.

The keel of a new ship has been laid at Bath, Me., this week.

Boston has forty-nine citizens who were born in Africa, but only nine of them are black.

Philadelphia has shipped 6,556,268 gallons of petroleum to foreign ports since Jan. 1.

Mr. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, of Boston, is writing a life of Judge JEREMIAH MASON, of New-Hampshire.

Hon. ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE has been invited to deliver the address before the literary societies of Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., at the next Commencement.

A Cincinnatian who rashly asked for MARTIN F. TUPPER'S autograph, received by return post an autograph letter and four photographs of the proverbial philosopher, taken in different positions.

Philadelphia reports that it has 94,446 dwellings of brick, 7,385 of stone, and 12,472 frame, making a total of 114,303 dwellings. Also 8,448 buildings of other character; grand total, 122,751.

WILLIAM H. MCPHERSON, the youngest brother of the late Major-Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON, was killed by a kick from a vicious horse, in Clyde, Ohio, on the 22d inst. He was about thirty-five years old.

A. W. PHELPS, the working men's candidate for Congress in the Second District of Connecticut, has published a card withdrawing his name, for the present, for want of time and means to effect such an organization as would insure a respectable labor vote.

A special telegram from Kane, Penn., reports the dangerous illness of Major-Gen. T. L. KANE. For several years he has been a sufferer from a wound received during the war, and a surgical operation has lately been performed in the hope of a remedy.

A Maine farmer, whose hog, while at large on the highway, alarmed a horse, and thus caused a young lady to be thrown from a carriage, has been ordered to pay the injured woman $2,833 damages, after a trial lasting three days.

The Philadelphia Mint will redeem each kind of United States copper, nickel and bronze coins, when forwarded in even sums of $20, or any multiple of $20. Copper cents prior to 1857, nickel-copper cents from 1857 to 1864, and bronze cents since 1864, must come separately.

The citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., are already preparing for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in their city on the 16th of August. An excursion is proposed to the coal-fields of the State, and visits to Terre Haute and New-Albany.

The officers of the University of Pennsylvania have been astounded by information that somebody has been palming off upon Canadians and Europeans, for a pecuniary consideration, degrees which they supposed to come from the University of Pennsylvania.

GOV. JACOB, of West Virginia, has issued a proclamation ordering a special election in that State on Thursday, April 27, on the proposed "Flick amendment" to the State Constitution, whereby all political disabilities for participation in the rebellion will be removed.

JEFF. DAVIS visited Meridian, Miss., on the 23d inst., and was found to be "in good health and hopeful," as the *Gazette* of that place remarks. This paper also says: "Quite a number of gentlemen went over to the hotel and when an opportunity to grasp him by the hand was offered, the spontaneous outgushing of every heart was too manifest to be mistaken."

That the privilege of the ballot should be accorded only to those who can read and write, is approved by the Columbia (S. C.) *Union*, a Republican paper, and this paper says that it thinks there are as many white men, in proportion to their numbers, in South Carolina who can neither read nor write, as there are colored.

New-Orleans protests against receiving any more legacies from well-intentioned but rather cracked-brained old millionaires. JOHN MCDONOUGH'S large bequest, the papers say, was absorbed by the lawyers; the greater portion of that left by JOHN D. FINK was stolen by somebody; and lastly, that continual bone of contention and litigation, the Girod bequest of $100,000, has dwindled to $30,000.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "Western people are very much in earnest about this matter of a reform in the revenue. Something must be done to arrest the tide of corruption which is setting in on the Revenue Department of the country; something must be done to lighten taxes and equalize the tariff; something must be done to provide for a reasonably speedy return to specie payment.s"

Some of the largest property-owners in New-Orleans have published a card in which they say that as the State debt has already reached its constitutional limit, ($25,000,000,) they will, by every legal means, resist the payment of any interest or the principal of the new loans authorized by the Legislature at its last session. They say they recognize only the State debt proper, amounting to $25,021,734 40.

The German Peace Jubilee in San Francisco, on the 22d inst., was a great success. The day was given up to festivity and rejoicing; there was a long procession in which 7,000 jubilant Germans joined, followed by public addresses, a concert and other amusements. The most noticeable feature of the procession was a party of miners, thirty in number, with their loaded pack animals, after the style of the "days of '49." They packed their blankets, picks and pans in the genuine miner's and prospector's style, had any quantity of specimens about them, and anon, the *Alta* says, scratched themselves in a suggestive manner.

In his letter to the Postmaster-General, Congressman BECK, of Kentucky, intimated that he had no doubt that the mail service could be performed as safely between Lexington and Louisville as it can between New-York and Washington, or any other route in the country, if a white man was appointed as agent. The Lexington *Statesman* responds with a bit of history, thus: "Immediately after Mr. LINCOLN'S first inauguration, a white Republican (called abolitionist then) was appointed mail agent on this route. After making a few trips he was notified by a number of the 'law-abiding' that if he valued his life he had better throw up his commission. Not being inclined to do this, he employed temporarily a Southern sympathizer, but, determined that no one acting under an abolition Administration should run on the route, they notified the 'sympathizer' that the sooner he vacated his positon the greater would be his security. The suggestion was not allowed to pass unheeded, and with probably the very men who would have murdered him, had he resisted their mandates, he took his departure for 'Dixie's land, no more to return until after 'that little affair' at Appomattox. What was the cause, *then*, that the agent of the Government was not allowed to fulfill his duty? He was white, born in the State, and had lived in Fayette for years."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, from Havana March 25, reached this port late Wednesday night. We are indebted to the courtesy of the purser for the prompt delivery of our correspondence, and Purser JAMES MORAN, of the *Juniata*, also from Havana, will accept our thanks for similar favors.

The Situation in Porto Rico—A Threatening Aspect—Weakness of the Government and Boldness of Partisans—New "Segundo Cabo"—Administrative Changes—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 25, 1871.

The situation of affairs in Porto Rico is drawing near a crisis, and the effect on matters in Cuba is already beginning to be felt. The story of DULCE and the Havana volunteers has almost been repeated in Porto Rico, with the difference that in the latter island the armed volunteer force did not make any visible display, but limited itself to sending through its commission a threatening letter to Captain-General BALDRICH, and requesting him to resign, as his presence at the head of affairs was extremely prejudicial to the island and Spanish interests, although Gen. BALDRICH is only carrying out the laws of Spain. BALDRICH resigned, and turned the Government over to Gen. IZQUIERDO, the Segundo Cabo, who now commands. The party is importing stealthily quantities of arms and ammunition, three small schooners having landed their cargoes within the past month, proceeding respectively from Hayti, Curacoa and Aspinwall. The cargoes landed have been distributed through the interior in small quantities, and a fourth cargo was sold to CABRAL near San Juan at a handsome profit, the Captain giving security to return and bring another load to Porto Rico. The radical element in power expresses its ideas without the slightest reserve, and the Government does not dare to say or do anything. The Government is very careful, and the Acting Captain-General, who boasted that he would oust Mr. CARALS, the actual Secretary of State, and place Mr. PEDRO DIZ ROMERO, the successor appointed, in his place, has considered discretion the better part of valor, and instead of using force, only uses gentle means and persuasion with the Radicals, while he counsels moderation and caution to the Conservatives. The Radical party is defiant in the knowledge of their strength, knowing that the Government will be extremely averse to the employment of harsh measures; the Radicals know that a revolution in Porto Rico would complicate affairs in Cuba and most likely result in the independence of both. The Spanish element is determined, but too weak to offer any serious resistance, unless backed up by twenty-five or thirty thousand troops. These troops cannot be had, as neither Spain nor Cuba can send them. The Radicals may become insurgents, but their present plan is to wait until the last and not strike a blow, unless the Government or Spanish party should begin. Speeches, which would condemn a man to the garrote in Cuba, are freely made in Porto Rico, and men who were connected with the Lares revolution walk about the streets, and say publicly that they are ready to "begin the old game." That the Government is very weak is plainly proven by the fact that it does not dare to arrest them. Gen. IZQUIERDO decreed the banishment of one man and the arrest of another, both well-known revolutionists; they remain at Ponce, because a commission of Radicals quietly informed the General that the execution of the order would be the signal of revolution. Telegrams of immense length have been sent to Spain, asking the King to send a Commissioner to Porto Rico, with full powers to bring about a reconciliation, but whom to send, or what powers to grant to the Commission, is a mystery which neither the King nor the Porto Ricans can solve. Matters look more threatening every day, and the smallest spark will produce the conflagration. Many persons are sending their money and valuables out of the country, and others are arranging their affairs in such a manner as to enable them to leave at short notice. The peculiar disquiet and general distrust has produced a very unhealthy and excited state of feeling in the island, afflicting everybody, including foreigners and those who are adverse to any political or other demonstration. The Havana *Diario*, speaking of this matter, acknowledges the grave aspect and critical condition of affairs, by saying that Gen. SARVE is still very ill, which means that the General keeps quiet and out of the way, so as not to provoke a conflict, and that the consequences of the Spanish policy pursued in Porto Rico *will be incurable, unless an early and efficient remedy be applied.* The italics are those of the *Diario*. Next week may bring us the announcement that the revolution has begun.

ADVICE AS TO TACTICS.

The celebrated BALDIOROTY, who represented Porto Rico in the last Spanish Cortes, had returned, and "posted" his radical friends as to the real condition of affairs in Spain, and the help they could depend upon from political parties in Spain, provided they were wise; and instead of doing like the stupid Cubans, and shouting "Muera España," they shouted "Long live Spain," hoisted the Spanish flag, and at the same time acted in such a manner as to render all measures of the Government in Spain powerless. The first fruit of this advice was to provoke the ultra Spanish party to issue a platform or manifest of their ideas, the radical party refusing to acknowledge or receive Mr. DIZ ROMERO as political Secretary of the Island. The Spanish, or conservative party, in its address, became very bold, and at the very beginning, lost its temper by saying:

"The time of speeches has passed and that of action has arrived. This committee will be the nucleus of the great conservative party, which is numerous, but scattered and without organization. It must take for its motto—action, action, action; acts and not theories are required if we intend to give the supreme Government a respectable idea of ourselves, of what we are, what we desire and of what we represent. We are like our emblem, the lion, very slow to be roused, but quick, decided and strong in our works. Let us be true to our national emblem."

This paragraph would have sounded better before the election, when the Radicals elected all their candidates by immense majorities. The whole address abounds in comparisons. Following are noteworthy extracts:

"We must not make ourselves any illusions as to the condition of this province, where we have our interests, family ties, and, above all, our Spanish honor to lose. Our astute and powerful adversaries are using two terrible weapons against us, which the Government gave them, with great success—namely, the right of public meetings and a free Press. These arms always triumph, unless others of the same temper are brought against them. Through our neglect, we have lost precious time, during which our adversaries have profited by public credulity and spread revolutionary and anti-Spanish seeds to such an extent that if we do not destroy them soon Porto Rico will be another Hayti or San Domingo."

The document then continues to speak about the necessity of organizing, and calls on the adherents of the Spanish party to follow the example of the Cubans, who saved that island from the torch. If the Porto Ricans don't save their island any better than the Spaniards here have saved Cuba, they are to be pitied, because the revolution continues and there is no indication of an approaching end.

NEW "SEGUNDO CABO."

Gen. CARLIO, the Segundo Cabo of this Island, has been relieved of his command and a successor appointed in Spain. The Spanish Press says it was done at his repeated requests, but such requests are very funny, as CARLIO denies having even hinted at resigning, and only informed the Minister of War that in case the Captain-Generalcy of the Canary Islands should become vacant, he would like to occupy the post. This request was eagerly changed by SERRANO into a hint that CARLIO was tired of Cuba, and he therefore appointed a successor immediately from the crowd of unemployed Generals "bumming" about Madrid. On Tuesday evening a number of citizens held a meeting and sent a telegram to Madrid asking SERRANO to rescind his action and allow CARLIO to remain. Gen. CARLIO enjoys a very fine reputation as an honest man, one quite rare among Spanish Generals in Cuba.

MORE CHANGES.

Another change will occur among the prominent military commanders in Cuba, Gen. CARO, the commanding General of the Central Department, having at last convinced the Government in Spain of what everybody else, including himself, had been aware of for a long time, namely, that he was the most useless and incompetent commander that could be met with, and that they ought to allow him to resign and return. His successor is Gen. PEDRO ZEA, the chief of staff of the island, who some months ago commanded the Puerto Principe region temporarily. If anything of importance can be accomplished by the Spaniards either by force of arms or by diplomacy, Gen. ZEA will do it, as he is beyond a doubt the most intelligent man they have here. The navy has also received a new head in the person of Admiral NICOLAS CHICARRO, who arrived from Spain by the last mail steamer. Being such a recent acquisition, and belonging to a department which is not in the habit of publishing long and pompous dispatches, no judgment can yet be formed of his abilities or policy.

SHOWERS OF HONORS.

Mr. RAMON MARIA DE ARAISTEGUI, who has acted temporarily as Secretary of the Government since the advent of Gen. VALMASEDA to power, has been confirmed by the Government in Spain. The last mail steamer brought quite a number of appointments, promotions and crosses. The giving away of crosses and decorations by the Government has got to be so common, that I cannot do better than publish the remarks of one of the editors of the *Gil Blas*, a republican Spanish journal, who says politely:

"I expect to travel about Europe next Summer, and people will undoubtedly ask me what countryman I am. I shall tell them that I am a Spaniard. This they will not believe, although I show them my passport, letter of credit, carte de visite, baptismal papers, and other documents, for they see that I do not wear a cross, and every Spaniard of the present day has at least a cross of *Isabel la Catolica* or *Carlos Tercera*, and if he has a clean shirt, and a new hat on, he has nothing less than a grand cross."

WAR NEWS.

The Artillery Battalion has had another encounter with the Cubans at La Dichosa, where an engagement had taken place a few days previous, when the Spaniards had been compelled to abandon the field to their adversaries, who were strongly intrenched. The commander of the Artillery Battalion, chafing under his defeat, assembled a considerable force, and this time the fortunes of war were more propitious to him, as he succeeded in storming the intrenchments and in dispersing of the Cubans. The latter lost thirteen killed, and the Spaniards, who had to attack the excellently-made intrenchments, twenty-eight killed and a number of wounded. The intrenchments were then occupied by the troops, and a detachment left there to prevent the Cubans from returning....An engagement took place at Neuvas Grandes, near Sibarra, where a Cuban camp was destroyed and several insurgents killed. Near Santiago de Cuba the insurgents are burning the few remaining sugar and coffee plantations, and once in a while an unimportant scrimmage takes place. A report has been current at Manzanillo, that President CESPEDES was in that jurisdiction, but this is, perhaps, only one of the many reports which have circulated about the deposed President....About Puerto Principe matters remain almost *in statu quo*, with the usual number of marches, countermarches and unimportant fights....Surrenders of non-combatants continue, and the misery among this class of people is becoming worse from day to day. The *Diario* publishes a correspondence which contains a letter from Gen. BETANCOURT to the Marquis of Santa Lucia. The way BETANCOURT addresses the Marquis is good, and reminds one of LOUIS PHILLIPPE. It reads as follows: Citizen Marquis, AGRAMONTE is at Piedrecitas; the plantains have arrived; our cause is lost; there is no Government, no Congress, nothing excepting lies. It is necessary that we meet, in order to decide what to do henceforth. Thine affectionately, FRANCISCO SANCHEZ BETANCOURT. This letter contains a great deal of information in a few words on very important subjects.

MATTERS IN THE CINCO VILLAS.

In the Cinco Villas some important changes have taken place, principally near Cienfuegos and Trinidad. Several Spanish columns left Trinidad to surprise the camp of the Cuban Gen. JUAN VILLEGAS, Col. ANTONIO VILLEGAS occupying a position under him. ANTONIO VILLEGAS and Major FERNANDEZ had notified the Spanish commanders that they were willing to surrender. Gen. VILLEGAS, however, ordered FERNANDEZ to be shot. Col. ANTONIO VILLEGAS managed to escape and thus avoided the fate of his companions, gathered a number of Cuban soldiers, and surrendered with twenty-two men to the Spaniards. The camp of the insurgent leader CAPOTE was also attacked, and CAPOTE, with four others, was killed, the others escaping. Col. ANTONIO VILLEGAS, following the example of other Cuban officers who surrendered, went back into the country and returned yesterday with the Cuban Col. MACKADO, and about sixty men belonging to the latter's band. This leaves only two armed bands of insurgents in the Cienfuegos district—that of the colored man DANIEL, about forty strong, and that of ANTONIO QUESADA, about fifty strong. Some small bands of from three to eight persons are wandering about the district, and are of slight importance. QUASIMODO.

A Burglar Shot in Westchester County.

About 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning last a burglar entered the dwelling of Mr. H. HADDEN, First-avenue, Rye Neck, and while engaged in the work of plunder was surprised and shot by Mr. HADDEN, who discharged both barrels of a double-barrel gun, one loaded with common shot and the other with buckshot, seriously, if not fatally, wounding the robber, who then effected his escape and hastened to secure the surgical assistance of Dr. HOFFMAN, at Mamaroneck, alleging that while taking shelter from the chilling blasts of the night by the side of a hay-stack, he was shot by some one. After Dr. HOFFMAN had extracted some of the buckshot and dressed the wounds, the strange visitor left. The facts connected with the attempted robbery coming to the knowledge of Dr. HOFFMAN, he called on Mr. HADDEN, and the two left for New-York, where they traced the robber to the hospital on Blackwell's Island, and Dr. HOFFMAN at once recognized him as the man who had called upon him to have his wounds dressed. As he is too seriously wounded to admit of removal for the present, the proper affidavits will be made today before the County Judge of Westchester, with a view of securing his surrender to the authorities of Westchester County as soon as his condition will permit. The robber gave his name on admission to the hospital as HENRY BARTHOLOMEW.

A Novel Bond Case—Counterfeiting Richmond County Bonds.

During the past fortnight a large number of bonds, purporting to be of the regular issue of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, N. Y., (Staten Island,) have been offered in Wall-street at rates that led to suspicion. Specimens of these bonds finally came into the hands of Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, a gentleman doing business at No. 78 South-street, in this City, and one of the Richmond County Supervisors. He was at once satisfied that the bonds were forgeries, so notified the Police authorities, when Detective FARLEY was placed on the case. This officer finally decided to use a decoy letter to trap his bird, so answered an advertisement, and in due time found himself in possession of a man giving his name as THOMAS BOOTH, who proved to be the person who was negotiating the counterfeit bonds. The detective also ascertained who had printed the bonds, and in confronting the prisoner with Mr. WM. H. MURPHY, of No. 65 Fulton-street, the latter at once identified him as the man who had ordered the blank bonds to be printed at his establishment.

BOOTH was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, when Mr. MINTURN made a formal complaint against the prisoner, charging him with having forged certain bonds in imitation of the bonds issued by the Board of Richmond County Supervisors. Mr. MURPHY testified that on the 27th of February last one JOSEPH G. CURRY, a printer, formerly in business near him, called at his office, and asked if he could do a job in a hurry. In a few minutes after BOOTH came in, and saying he had been recommended by CURRY, ordered a quantity of bonds to be printed. The prisoner produced a Richmond County bond, and ordered fifty copies of it. So minute was he in his directions that BOOTH did not omit to insist that the imprint of "WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-street, New-York," should be inserted as in the copy, and the bonds to be printed were to be perfect fac similes. Besides the fifty ordered, BOOTH produced sketches of sundry alterations, ordering 100 copies of one pattern and fifty of another. He paid the witness $95 on account, and after receiving the blank bonds failed to return with the balance of the bill. Detective FARLEY testified that the prisoner had admitted his guilt and informed him that he had simply acted for and under the direction of one THOMAS SLATTERY, who has not yet been arrested. The Magistrate decided to remand the prisoner for further examination, as there are indications that he will prove of more value as an informer and witness for the people than as a person placed on trial.

A WANTON MURDER.

A Sailor Stabbed to the Heart by His Shipmate—Intemperance the Prime Cause of the Crime—The Murderer Arrested.

A brutal and almost unprovoked murder was committed yesterday afternoon in Cherry-street, where a sailor stabbed his friend with a knife and killed him. It appears that THOMAS BROWN, aged forty, a native of England, shipped on board the ship *Constantine*, which sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool, leaving BROWN and some other sailors behind. Among these laggards was FRANK WILSON, alias Paul Moeze, a Frenchman. These two men, finding that their ship had gone, went on a spree, and WILSON became somewhat intoxicated. About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon these men returned to their boarding-house, No. 29 Cherry-street, in no amiable mood, and both WILSON and BROWN continued to growl at each other for no apparent cause. WILSON asked BROWN to take a drink, which was refused by the latter in no gentle terms. Some angry words then passed and BROWN struck WILSON in the breast, causing him to at once desist and sit down. The affair attracted not much attention as such encounters are frequent among sailors, especially when in their cups, and as WILSON remained quiet in his seat, the men in the bar-room soon forgot the trouble.

Scarcely fifteen minutes after BROWN had struck WILSON, the latter suddenly startled the spectators by springing from his chair, and brandishing a common sheath-knife, plunged the glittering weapon into the breast of BROWN, the blade penetrating the region of the heart, causing a terrible wound from which the life-blood of the wounded man flowed in a torrent. Before the seamen assembled in the room could recover from their surprise and horror Officer MCCUE, of the Fourth Ward Police, made his appearance, and arrested the murderer, who had left the knife sticking in the body of his victim. WILSON surrendered without a word, and was marched off to the Pearl-street Police Station, and locked up to await the result of Coroner KEENAN'S investigation. The wounded man was also removed to the Station-house, and an ambulance telegraphed for. He expired before it arrived, so the remains were laid away in the strong-room for post-mortem examination today by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH.

JOHN GILBERT and WM. MUNRO, sailors who arrived in this City a day or two ago by the ship *Seminole*, were detained by the Police as witnesses. They stated that WILSON was intoxicated during the day, and that there appeared to be no cause for the impromptu quarrel between him and the deceased.

WILSON states that he is a Parisian by birth, and twenty-seven years of age. His real name is believed to be PAUL BOEZE, though he strenuously denied this after first giving the name. He acted very coolly, and was evidently not so drunk as he pretended, in order to conceal the enormity of his crime. An inquest will probably be held to-morrow.

THE ERIE LITIGATION.

Motion for an Injunction to Prevent the Issue of New Stock.

On the conclusion of the argument in the demurrer to the complaint of HEATH and RAPHAEL *vs.* FISK, GOULD, LANE and the Erie Railway Company, for unlawful detention of 60,000 shares of railroad stock, on Wednesday evening, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States Circuit Court, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS made application for an injunction restraining FISK and GOULD from issuing more stock. On the suggestion of Mr. STOUGHTON, the question was adjourned to yesterday morning, and in the meantime it was understood a compromise would be made whereby the defendants would give guarantees of their disposition to issue no more new stock. The matter was up again yesterday afternoon before the Court, and nothing definite having been arrived at, the counsel on each side submitted written affidavits in regard to the case. Judge BLATCHFORD will render his decision this morning.

The Argument Before Judge Cardozo to be Heard To-Morrow Morning.

At 11 o'clock yesterday Mr. DE COSTA appeared in the Supreme Court, before Judge CARDOZO, on the part of JAMES H. COLEMAN, and stated that Messrs. LOWE, CLARK and MORGAN, who represented the other side, were absent, and he understood that with the assent of the Court there was no objection to having the matter stand over until Saturday. He had been informed that plaintiffs had voluntarily withdrawn the case from the State Courts. The matter was now under consideration before Judge BLATCHFORD, who, he hoped, would settle the question of jurisdiction.

Judge CARDOZO said his engagements for Saturday were numerous, but if it would not occupy much time, he would set the hearing down for 9½ o'clock in the morning.

Mr. DE COSTA said, he thought the argument could not exceed half an hour, and the hearing was accordingly fixed for to-morrow morning.

Mr. WM. M. EVARTS and other counsel interested on behalf of the English stockholders, were in Court, but took no active part.

Opening at Lord & Taylor's.

Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR made an opening yesterday of Spring and Summer goods in several departments, including sacques, cloaks and mantillas, at their retail store on Broadway. The interior of the building was very handsomely decorated with long festoons of colored silk and dress-goods, and although the unpleasantness of the weather prevented many ladies from visiting it who otherwise would have done so, the long line of carriages on the outside and the bustle and stir within, fully demonstrated the success of the exhibition. The ladies' and children's outfitting department presented many novelties in the different varieties of dress and walking suits, some of them of exquisite texture and design; but the chief feature in the opening was the new style of sacques, which promises to supersede all competitors at the mountains and sea-side during the coming Summer. One of the prettiest as well as most reasonable of these is the "zephyr sacque," the price of which ranges from $14 to $16. They are intended for out-of-door wear, and are of every conceivable pattern and color. Another of these is formed of rich arabesque designs, worked in silver or gold, upon contrasting colors of cashmere, the effect of which, it is needless to say, is very beautiful. We learn from Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR that their trade has increased over fifty per cent. since their removal up-town, and in order better to accommodate it, they contemplate making large additions to their already extensive establishment.

Commissioners of Docks—How the Money Goes.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday. JAMES FARLEY, who was injured while repairing the dock foot of Maiden-lane, was allowed half a month's salary, amounting to $63, during his illness. Repairs were ordered made to Pier No. 21 North River, and to the bulkheads between Piers Nos. 26 and 29 North River. The Auditing Committee recommended the expenditure of $15,641 69, the principal items of which were for pile-drivers, amounting to about $7,000, and lumber $4,932 20. It having been reported that the slip at Pier No. 47 North River required dredging, and that the *Queen* had been aground in the mud there, the work was ordered done under the direction of the Superintendent. The pier foot of East Tenth-street, owned by GEORGE LAW, was reported encumbered with logs and dirt, which was directed to be removed. The extension of Pier No. 61 East River was ordered, at an expense not exceeding $11,500, and the owners of Pier No. 45 North River were permitted to repair it at their own expense. The Board then adjourned.

The St. Patrick's Day Affray—Ante-Mortem Statement of the Injured Man.

Coroner KEENAN proceeded yesterday to hold an ante-mortem examination at No. 759 Washington-street, in the case of JOHN CAREY, who is suffering from the effects of wounds, as stated in yesterday's TIMES. CAREY stated that he had a dispute with CHARLES COLLINS, JOHN MCGOVERN and other men on St. Patrick's Day; that evening he met COLLINS and MCGOVERN and a man named SHAUGHNESSY in the saloon kept by PAUL BRODERICK, at No. 84 Bethune-street; MCGOVERN began talking about a man who was absent, when CAREY remarked that it was wrong to talk in that manner about a man behind his back. MCGOVERN demanded in an insolent manner if CAREY wished to take it up. CAREY responded in the negative, and walked out of the saloon. The gang followed him into the street, when MCGOVERN knocked him down and held him while the others kicked and beat him in a brutal manner. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH examined CAREY'S body and found him suffering from an abscess on the back of the head, which, in his opinion, may prove dangerous. Both MCGOVERN and COLLINS having been arrested, the Coroner committed them to the Tombs to await the result of CAREY'S injuries. He also issued warrants for the arrest of SHAUGHNESSY and the unknown man who had a hand in the assault.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y. March 30.—Following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for March 31, 1871: Nos. 172, 27, 42, 175, 107, 148, 132, 151.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.

No calendar.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
710—Bywater vs. Richardson.	1764—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. Pearsall
1096½—Elmendorf vs. Waterbury.	1776—Lawrence vs. Cropsey
1100—Jessup vs. Guillick.	1816—Mathew vs. Beard.
1468—Rossbuck vs. Frischman.	1822—Hornthall vs. Schulen.
1474½—Delmotte vs. Berthoud.	1856—Bursley vs. Nelson.
1494—Rossback, &c., vs. Bodenhausen.	1882—Carter vs. Heard.
1562—Dorman vs. Pierce.	1918—Tucker vs. Hebbard.
1590—Argall vs. Perry.	934½—Fisher, Kerby, &c., vs. Felienye.
1596—Manuf'rs & Merch's Bk. vs. Finnegan.	1942½—Relyea vs. Rea.
1672½—The Pacific Bank vs. Wood.	1948—Rasines vs. Jarvis.
1746—Holyoke vs. Adams.	1958—Richards vs. Friend.
	1968—Millerd vs. Leland.
	1962—The Sun Mutual Ins. Co. vs. McColl.
	1988—McKoehler vs. Schwab.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
488—Schroeder vs. Thompson.	626—Schmidt vs. Cohn.
503—Harrison vs. Thompson.	634—Same vs. Same.
564—Sinclair vs. Letta.	506—Bullock vs. O'Brien.
642—Squier vs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co.	731—Hammerstein vs. McSargan.
	639—More vs. Peters.

Regular Order of General Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
854—Calkin vs. Allen.	860—Buren vs. Mabie.
856—Dankle vs. Hanver.	861—McGowan vs. Kolm, Jr.
857—Schlesinger vs. Bolly.	
858—Watson vs. Nichols.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

By Judge Ingraham.

Brandell vs. Levy; judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Leew vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment for defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Graham vs. Whitney; complaint dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 30.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of Ann Chesebrough et al.; order granted.

Schaffner vs. Houghtalin et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Milan vs. Graham; order for commission settled.

Skillin vs. Harper; order granted.

Lienan vs. Lienan; report confirmed.

Reissman et al. vs. Frier; motion denied.

Miller vs. Harkin; memoranda.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 30.

By Judge Jones.

Robert M. Wilson vs. Mary Ann Leach; order to show cause granted.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church vs. Frederick Wallroth; order granted vacating order of reference.

Charles B. Hoffman vs. Alfred L. Seton et al.; order granted.

William A. Kobbi vs. Louis Sperling; order granted.

Oliver Van Every vs. James Smith et al.; order granted.

The National Bank of North America vs. Alexander F. Mayer et al.; cause referred.

By Judge Monell.

Fanny Schoenwald vs. The Metropolitan Savings Bank; case settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company vs. Chas. Morgan.—Error to the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—The plaintiff in error, Morgan, filed his petition, averring that he was the holder of certain bonds and coupons issued by the appellant, secured by a mortgage of the Company executed in 1858. Executory process was issued without notice or citation having been ordered or served on the Company, by which it was directed that if the Company fail to pay the sum demanded within three days after demand, the mortgage should be sold for the whole debt secured by it. Upon being notified of the order of seizure, the Company filed a bill to enjoin the sale, but the question on the injunction was only announced on the day before the sale took place. The sale occurred and Morgan became the purchaser. The Company being without remedy, appeared then on the law side of the Court, and applied for process to examine into the grievances they alleged. The judgment was that their petition be dismissed. The writ of error presents two questions: Can the Circuit Court exercise jurisdiction over proceedings by executory process as provided by the State practice; and, if it can, has it proceeded regularly according to the requirements of that practice. The plaintiff in error contends that the Court was without jurisdiction, and the defendant insists that the proceedings in the Court below were properly recognizable there, and were regular.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

IN EQUITY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Mary T. B. Jandon vs. The National City Bank, William B. Duncan, Charles B. Jandon and Samuel Jandon.—The plaintiff is the daughter of Commodore Bainbridge, who died in 1833, leaving a will. In this will the testator, after bequeathing certain legacies, appointed Wm. Lynch and Hugh Calhoun as trustees of the residue of his estate. Among other things, he directed the investment of a portion of the residue in trust, the interest to be paid to his daughter, Mary T. Bainbridge, for her sole use and benefit during her natural life, and at her death the amount invested to be divided equally among her children. On their own petition the trustees were discharged from their trust, and in May, 1835, Samuel Jandon was appointed trustee under the will, and still acts in that capacity. During the years 1867 and 1868 for his own benefit and without authority, it is alleged, he obtained money from the National City Bank and from Duncan, Sherman & Co., giving as security therefor shares of the stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company of the value of over $14,000, which shares he held in trust for the plaintiff, and that he sold during the same years $5,600 worth of Five-twenty United States bonds, with coupons attached, of the value of over $6,800, which bonds he held as such trustee, but the proceeds of which he appropriated to his own use. The petition of the plaintiff was that the National City Bank, Duncan, Sherman & Co., be compelled "to return to the trust" the shares of stock received by them as security, and that Jandon be removed from his position as trustee, and be required to account for the property disposed of by him. The defense on the part of the National City Bank, Duncan, Sherman & Co., is that, when they received these shares as security, they did not know Jandon held them as trustee. The latter was not legally represented. Judge BLATCHFORD took the papers, and reserved his decision.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—MARCH 30.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

THE DE MORE FORGERIES—IMPORTANT FINANCIAL SUIT.

Stuyvesant Bank vs. The National Mechanics' Banking Association.—The plaintiff brings this action to recover from the defendant $10,546 18, claimed to have become due to plaintiff under the following circumstances: On the 28th of June, 1867, a well-dressed man of business-like habits entered the Stuyvesant Bank, and while stating to the cashier that he was acquainted with one of the directors of the bank, represented that he was L. F. Figaniere, of No. 596 Broadway; that he frequently had business downtown and would like to open an account with the bank, and that that afternoon probably he would send his clerk with a deposit. The cashier of the Stuyvesant Bank being satisfied with the references, gave the man a deposit-book and a check-book, which he took away with him. On the same afternoon a young man came to the bank, and, representing himself as the clerk of Figaniere, deposited a check for $1,403 12, purporting to be drawn by White, Morris & Co. on the National Mechanics' Banking Association. The Stuyvesant Bank, not being a member of the Clearing-house Association, had the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank to act as their agent in that quarter, and through the latter the check went through the Clearing-house to defendant, by whom it was accepted, credited on the books to plaintiff, and charged against the drawers, White, Morris & Co. After allowing time for the check to be rejected by the defendant, if not correct, the plaintiff paid a check drawn by the depositor against it. Between the 28th of June and the 2d of July, four checks, amounting in all to $10,546 18, purporting to be drawn by the same parties, were deposited in the same way, and in all respects passed through the same channels to defendant, who accepted them as genuine, and charged them on their books accordingly, the pretendent, Figaniere, drawing against each check, on the Stuyvesant Bank, checks amounting in the aggregate to within $503 23 of the whole amount of the checks deposited by him. On the 3d of July all four checks were discovered to be forgeries, and the defendant sent to plaintiff advising them of the fact of the forgery, and demanding back the amount of the checks, which was refused. Defendant then presented the last forged check, which was for $4,209 39, to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, and succeeded in getting the amount returned to them. The other three checks defendant placed in the Clearing-house for collection against the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, and the latter, to avoid being excluded from the privileges of the Clearing-house Association, were compelled to accept them in closing their accounts. Plaintiff took an assignment from the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of whatever claim it might have against the defendant, and upon such assignment, and as principals in the transaction, now brings this suit to recover the amount of the checks, plaintiff alleging, as matter of law, that defendant being the drawee of the checks, was bound to know the signature of its customers, the drawers, and that the money advanced on the forged checks by the Stuyvesant Bank was advanced on the faith of such checks having been accepted as genuine by the defendant. It was stated in the course of the opening of counsel for plaintiff, that the man who represented Mr. De Figaniere, of No. 596 Broadway, an old merchant in that location, was subsequently discovered to be one Charles A. de Morey by name. The case is still on trial.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 30.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115¼	20 Adams Express... 75⅛
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....110⅝	400 do......... 75
500 do....small.110⅝	100 do...bet. call. 74⅝
40,000 do......b3.110⅝	100 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 47⅛
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110¾	50 U. S. Express.... 48
500 do....small.110⅝	1,700 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 95⅛
30,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.107¾	100 do.......b3. 95⅜
134,000 U. S. 6 Cur......114⅝	100 do...b. c., b3. 95⅜
60,000 do.......b3.114⅝	2,300 do......... 95⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 65	800 do......... 95⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 64⅝	500 do........c. 95⅛
20,000 Va. St. 6s, old.. 69½	80,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 92⅛
6,000 do......... 70	140,000 do...bet. call. 92⅛
10,000 do......... 70¼	700 Erie......... 21⅛
5,000 do......... 70¼	700 do......... 21⅛
10,000 Va. St. 6s, new. 72	200 do.......b3. 21⅛
20,000 Va. 6s, R., old.. 55	100 do......s30. 21⅛
4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 98¾	500 do...bet. call. 21⅛
20,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax. 18¼	200 Reading......... 103
40,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 60⅛	80 do......... 102⅞
20,000 do.....b30. 61	100 Mich. Cen......... 121⅛
8,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 92⅜	100 C. C. Cin. & Ind... 86⅛
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 93½	36 do......... 86⅛
2,000 Erie 4th........ 86½	50 L. Shore & M. So.. 101⅛
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 95⅛	500 do......... 101⅛
9,000 Union Pac. 1st. 83¼	300 do...bet. call. 101⅛
6,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. 75	1,200 do......... 101⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 69	1,200 do......... 101⅞
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 89¾	200 do.......b3. 102
6,000 do.......... 89¼	200 Union Pac......... 26
6,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F. 99½	600 do......... 25⅞
19,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis div. 83¾	1,000 do...bet. call. 25⅞
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.. 88¼	200 do......... 26⅛
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. 102	100 Chi. & N.W. b.c.s3. 88
2,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s........ 99	400 Clev. & Pitts..... 113⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 103	100 N. J. Cen......... 106
20,000 C., C. & Ind. C. 1st 86⅛	100 do......b30. 106⅛
21 Hanover Bank.... 102	300 Chi. & R. I......... 114⅞
10 Bank of Republic. 118	100 do.......b3. 114⅞
20 Cen. Nat. Bank.... 106	100 do......... 114⅞
300 Md. Coal Co..... 39	200 do...bet. call. 114⅞
200 do......... 39	100 do......... 114⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md. b30 39	300 Mil. & St. Paul... 60⅞
100 Canton Co. bet. call 82⅛	440 do......... 60⅛
100 do......... 82	200 do...bet. call. 60⅞
300 West. Union Tel.. 57⅝	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 79⅞
500 do........b3. 58	100 do.......b3. 79⅞
200 do........c. 57⅝	200 Tol., Wab. & W. b3. 58
800 do. bet. call, b3. 58	100 do.........c. 57⅞
400 do........ 58	100 P., Ft. W. & C. guar. 96⅛
700 do........ 58⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W... 107
632 do........ 58⅛	100 Alt. & T. H......... 31
700 do........ 58⅛	10 Alt. & T. H. Pf.... 58
1,200 do........ 58⅛	28 Chi. & Alton...... 118⅛
500 do........ 58⅛	200 do......... 118⅛
2,200 do........ 58⅛	100 Chi. & Alton Pf.... 120
12 Del. & Hud. Canal. 115¼	100 Ohio & Miss...... 47⅛
200 Quick. Mining Co. 12⅛	100 St. Louis & I. M... 54⅛
200 Quicksilver Pf.... 19⅛	550 do......... 54⅛
100 do........ 19¼	50 Morris & Essex... 90
300 Mariposa Pf........ 9⅛	230 do......... 90⅛
10 Penn. Coal Co..... 220	200 do......... 90⅛
30 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 44⅛	60 do......... 90⅛
100 Bruns. City Land. 8⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 89
	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 98
	100 Col. & Ind. Cen.... 23⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000 U.S. 6s, '81 C..s3.115¼	20 Adams Express... 74⅛
10,000 do......115⅛	80 do......74⅛
50,000 do......115⅛	100 do......75
10,000 do......b3.116	2,300 N. Y. Cen. & H.. 95⅛
20,000 do......116	100 do......b3. 95⅜
500 U.S. 5-20 C., sm'l.111⅛	4900 do...bet. call. 95⅛
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, n.110⅝	30000 N.Y.C. & H.C'ts, bet. call...... 92⅛
42,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.110⅝	100 Erie......c. 21⅛
22,000 do......110⅝	50 Harlem...... 129⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.107⅝	400 do......128
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., b3......108⅛	200 do...bet. call.128
98,000 U. S. 6s, cur......115	700 Reading...... 103
40,000 do......114⅞	700 L. S. & Mich. So...101⅛
46,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.. 65	600 do......b3.101⅛
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 64⅛	100 do...bet. call.101⅛
1,500 Va. St. 6s, old.... 70	1200 do......101⅛
22,000 do......70¼	300 Union Pac...... 25⅞
5,000 Va. 6s, R., old... 55	200 do......25⅞
5,000 Ga. St. 6s...... 81⅛	60 Clev. & Pitts...... 113⅛
25,000 N. C. 6s, Sp'l T... 18	600 Chi & N. W...... 88⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 60⅛	29 do......88
20,000 do......60⅛	12 Chi. & N. W...... 96
10,000 do......s30. 60⅛	200 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 86⅛
10,000 do......s30. 60⅛	100 do...bet. call. 86⅛
10,000 do......b30. 60⅛	100 N. J. Central...... 106
5,000 do......60⅛	200 Mil. & St. P...... 60⅞
10,000 C., C. & I. Cen. 1st. 86⅛	100 do...bet. call. 60⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. 10s, inc. 69⅛	50 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. 79⅛
28 City Bank...... 235	100 do......79⅛
29 Corn Exch. Bank.. 128	400 Del. Lack. & W...107⅛
300 West U. Tel...b. c. 59	200 do......107⅛
100 do......58⅛	100 Alt. & T. H...... 31⅛
400 do......b3. 59	20 Chi. & Alt...... 119
200 do......59	100 Ohio & Miss......b3. 47⅛
300 Md. Coal Co...... 39	100 Mor. & Essex...... 90⅛
100 Quicksilver M..b.c. 12⅛	100 H. & St. Jos...... 89⅛
50 N. J. Cen. L'd S... 71	100 Tol. W. & W..b. c. 57⅛

THURSDAY, March 30—P. M.

The Custom-House monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York have now been brought up to the close of February. We now present the details for the first two months of the Calendar Year 1871, and also a summary of the eight months, from July 1, 1870, of the current Fiscal Year.

The Import entries at New-York in January and February, 1871, were as follows, as compared with the corresponding months last year:

	January, 1871.	January, 1870.
Dutiable goods, direct	$14,169,556	$11,970,771
Dutiable, bonded	11,058,118	10,122,477
Free goods	3,355,702	1,108,471
Total January entries	$28,583,376	$23,201,719
	February, 1871.	February, 1870.
Dutiable goods, direct	$16,995,041	$13,046,484
Dutiable, bonded	13,046,484	9,334,667
Free goods	2,951,198	757,538
Total February entries	$32,992,723	$23,138,689

The amount of Goods of the previous Importations withdrawn from bond was in January $13,006,264, or $1,948,146 *more* than went into bond. In February the amount withdrawn was $9,685,252, or, $3,361,232 *less* than went into bond. The amounts of Goods marketed, therefore, including Free Goods, were $30,531,522 in January and $29,631,491—together $60,163,013, on which Customs were paid to the amount of $24,268,168, averaging, (including Goods duty free,) 40.47 ℘ cent. In the same months last year, before the revision of the duties on Sugar, Coffee, &c., and the enlargement of the free list, the consumption of Goods, or Goods marketed at New-York, amounted to $46,231,784, on which the Customs paid were $21,590,927, averaging, (including Goods duty free,) 46.73 ℘ cent.

Of Foreign Specie, not included in the above, there was entered in January $208,686, and in February $2,498,601. For the eight months of the Fiscal Year the entries of Foreign Specie amount to $7,408,972 as against $8,837,490 the corresponding eight months of the previous Fiscal Year.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the eight months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1870. July 1 to Feb. 28.
Total entries	$213,213,622	$175,964,027
Total marketed	*$209,518,220	*$179,940,414
Customs thereon	91,997,353	83,143,236
Average tariff	44 ℘ cent.	46⅛ ℘ cent.

* Of which, Free Goods in 1871, $13,581,654, and Free Goods in 1870, $8,782,573.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the eight months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1870-'71. July 1 to Feb. 20.	1869-'70. July 1 to Feb. 28.
July	$28,032,020	$21,926,238
August	31,169,092	28,924,954
September	29,886,563	25,260,573
October	24,062,992	21,872,022
November	21,821,729	19,985,904
December	19,362,805	15,734,338
January	30,531,522	21,753,280
February	29,631,491	24,478,504
Total eight months	$209,518,220	$179,940,414

The monthly Customs at this port received on foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

July	$10,592,841	November	$9,017,823
August	15,078,513	December	7,696,030
September	14,182,516	January	12,010,020
October	11,161,365	February	12,258,148
Total New-York duties collected			$91,997,353
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			3,801,443
Total deposited at New-York			$95,799,996

The export clearances from New-York in January and February, 1871, compare as follows with the same months in 1870:

	1871. Jan.	1871. Feb.	1870. Jan.	1870. Feb.
Produce	$18,370,758	$18,259,723	$11,833,151	$11,180,695
Foreign Goods	467,118	480,019	1,060,015	759,451
Specie	2,149,211	4,022,066	2,683,392	2,194,256
Total	$20,987,087	$22,761,808	$15,576,558	$14,134,402

The exports of all descriptions from New-York for the eight months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870 compare as follows:

	1870-71. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1869-70. July 1 to Feb. 28.
Domestic Produce	$139,670,919	$129,034,453
Foreign re-exports	5,561,618	5,753,432
Specie	47,522,152	21,534,203
Total	$192,754,689	$156,322,088

The price of Gold today was 110¼@110⅜@110½ ℘ cent. The bids for the $1,000,000 offered by the Treasury amounted to $4,400,000, and the million was awarded at about the rate in the open market. The Cash Gold was not so scarce as yesterday, and a small interest was paid to carry over balances. There is no export demand, of consequence, and the Foreign Exchanges are kept a fraction below the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship American Gold Coin. One or two of the leading drawers were asking ⅛ ℘ cent. advance on yesterday's 60 days' rate on London, say to 109⅞, less a brokerage, but other good drawers were ready to sell at 109¾, less a brokerage. The ease in Money in London renders 60 days relatively a better remittance at these rates than Sight Bills at 110½@110⅝ ℘ cent. The Bank of England gains $2,000,000 in bullion this week; Consols have gone up to 93 ℘ cent., and United States 5-20s of 1862 to 92½ ℘ cent. This condition of the market on the other side is not without its influence on Money and Stock affairs here. The Public Funds advanced this afternoon on the Five-twenties of 1867 to 110⅞@111 ℘ cent., while Gold left off rather tame at 110½ ℘ cent. The rates for Money to the Brokers continue at the moderate figures at 4@5 ℘ cent. on Call Loan. The Banks, as well as outside lenders, show no reluctance to meet the demand, although, singular to say, there is some talk today that the *Bears* in the Stock Market contemplate a "lock-up" of Bank balances by withholding a large amount of Certified Checks from active employment. This is to affect, if possible, the Bank Statement of Saturday; but from present appearances, the experiment, if seriously meant, will have to be made on a very formidable scale and persisted in longer than a few days to disturb even the Railway speculation, which it is especially designed to break down. There is some demand for Currency to go into the country for first of April settlements, but the Banks having already rendered their Quarterly Statements care very little about consulting their lawful Money reserve with much particularity, knowing that the exchanges with the interior will soon turn in their favor again and so continue through the Spring and Summer.

The Stock Exchange was active throughout the day. The Railway Stocks were a fraction easier in the forenoon, and an inclination to *Bear* the market was shown by several prominent parties. But in the afternoon, the turn of the New-York and Western list was in the opposite direction, and the general market was strong. On the Miscellaneous Shares, Western Telegraph was taken up in very large amounts, and the price advanced from 57½ to 59@59½ ℘ cent. In the Southern State Bonds, the weakness continued in South Carolinas, while Tennessees and Virginias were higher and in demand. There was nothing of remarkable interest in the Railway Bonds. The New-York Midland Company, it is stated, require only about $2,000,000 subscriptions to their Mortgage 7 ℘ cent. Bonds, principal and interest in Gold, to complete their important line through to the Lakes. If our wealthy and influential Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants, who are petitioning the Legislature against the so-called extravagant freight charges of the New-York Central and Hudson River, will only call upon Messrs. GEO. OPDYKE & Co., the Bankers of the Midland Road, with the material aid which they are so well able to contribute, the relief from competition to the West will soon amount to more than their petitions to Albany.

The subscriptions to the New Loan go on swimmingly. The total is now about $48,000,000, and bid fair to cover the first $200,000,000 of 5 ℘ cents long before the Bonds are ready for delivery in May. The advance in the 5-20s today indicates that they will soon reach par and interest in Gold, and it is not improbable that the 1867s and 1868s, which cannot be called in for redemption until 1872 and 1873, will soon go to a premium in Gold. The holders of the other 5-20 issues of 1862-64-65 would consult their interest by securing part of the first $200,000,000 of the new 5 ℘ cents in equal exchange, as, after this sum is marketed, the subscriptions to the remaining $300,000,000 will be subject to be scaled or divided with the $300,000,000 4½ ℘ cents.

After the late Boards the Stock market was very strong. The Public Funds advanced to 111@111⅛ ℘ cent. for the 1867s. Gold left off quiet 110½ ℘ cent. The Railways and Western Telegraph closed as follows, as compared with the late quotations of Wednesday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 30.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	111
American Gold	110½	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109¾
N. Y. C. & Hudson	95½	96⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92⅛	92½
Reading Railroad	103	103
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅞	115
North-west Common	88⅛	88⅜
North-west Preferred	96⅜	96½
Pacific Mail	43¾	43½
St. Paul Preferred	79½	79⅝
St. Paul Common	60½	61½
Lake Shore	101½	102⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47	47½
Toledo and Wabash	57½	58
Western Telegraph	57½	59½
Erie	20	21½
Union Pacific	26	26½

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., today, subscribed for an additional $1,000,000 of the new 5 ℘ cent. Government Loan.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 30.

Gold receipts	$1,060,573 64
Gold payments	59,641 65
Gold balance	67,854,501 01
Currency receipts	134,179 65
Currency payments	2,588,169 40
Currency balance	7,274,072 96
Customs	439,000 00

The sales of Gold by the Treasury today were to the following bidders:

Kenyon, Cox & Co.	Mitchell & Newbold.
$50,000....110.18	$50,000....110.20
Woerishoffer & Co.	White, Morris & Co.
20,000....110.22	25,000....110.18
W. T. Hatch & Son.	25,000....110.20
5,000....110.25	25,000....110.22
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	25,000....110.24
5,000....110.25	25,000....110.26
Gibson, Casanova & Co.	R. Baile.
10,000....110.25	20,000....110.19
Rassmus & Lissignola.	18,000....110.17
5,000....110.18	J. Molter.
Bates & Brown.	50,000....110.21
5,000....110.25	20,000....110.19
Marx & Co.	5,000....110.18
200,000....110.25½	5,000....110.17½
Trevor & Colgate.	4,000....110.17
50,000....110.26	Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles.
200,000....110.23	20,000....110.18
Ed. Sweet & Co.	18,000....110.17
25,000....110.26	Deas & Elliott.
15,000....110.25	45,000....110.17
30,000....110.26	
Total	$1,000,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., '81....116	5-20 coup., '67....111
6 ℘ cent., coup., '81....116⅛	5-20 coup., '68....111⅛
5-20 coup., '62....112⅛	10-40 reg....108
5-20 coup., '64....112⅛	10-40 coup....108⅛
5-20 coup., '65....112⅛	6s Currency....115
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....111	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.... 65	Ohio 6s, '81....102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.... 64⅛	Ohio 6s, '86....103
Va. 6s, old.... 70⅛	Ill. Canal bonds, '70....109⅛
Va. 6s, new bonds.... 71⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77....100
Va. 6s, reg., old.... 54⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79....100
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 89	Ill. War Loan....100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.... 93⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan....100
N. Car. 6s, old.... 46⅛	Ind. 5s....100
N. Car. F. A., '66.... 36	Mich. 6s, '73.... 97
N. Car. F. A., '68.... 29	Mich. 6s, '78.... 97
S. Car. 6s.... 70	Mich. 6s, '88.... 97
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July. 60⅛	Mich. 7s, '78....100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 61	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.108
Mo. 6s.... 92⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Loan.108
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is. 90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
La. 6s.... 68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
Cal. 7s....110	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
Conn. 6s....101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
R. Island 6s....101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Ala. 5s.... 68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.108
Ala. 8s....102⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ark. 7s, Memp. & L. R. 60	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O 50	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.100
Ohio 6s, '75....101	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 94	Tol. & W. Con. Con... 84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 91	Han. & Naples 1st... 83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 91	Gt. West. 1st, '68....102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 91	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 88⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76.100	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...100	Galena & Chi. ex....100
Erie 1st ext.... 98	Galena & Chi. 2d.... 97⅛
Erie 1st ind.... 94	Chi., R. I. & Pac.... 99
Erie 7s, 4th, '80.... 86⅛	Morris & Essex 1st...103
Erie 7s, 5th, '88.... 82	Morris & Essex 2d.... 95⅛
B., N. Y. & E., 1st, '77. 89	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....101
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85..103	N. J. Cen. new bds...101
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75....101	Pitts., F. W. & C., 1st.103
Harlem 1st....103	Pitts., F. W. & C., 2d. 97⅛
Har. Con. M. & S. F.. 88	Pitts., F. W. & C., 3d. 91⅛
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.... 93⅛	Clev. & P., Con. S. F. 92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c., 1st.112	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.... 97
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c., 2d.... 98⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 96
M. S. & N.I., S.F. 7 ℘ c.101⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 81
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 96⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F....101
Cen. Pac. bds.... 95⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st....100
U. Pac. 1st bds.... 83⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st.... 99
U. Pac. Land G., 7s... 75	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 88
U. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 69	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 94
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75....107	Peninsula bds.... 92
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.... 84	Mil. & S. Paul 1st, 8s.104⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc... 75	Mil. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 94
Chi. & N. W., S. F.... 98	Mil. & S. P. 1st.... 94
Chi. & N. W., int. bs. 93	Mil. & S.P.I. & M.Div. 87
Chi. & N. W., Ex. bs. 87⅛	Mil. & S. P. 2d.... 86
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 95	Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 94
C. & N.W., C. 7 ℘ c. C. 89⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st....107
Han. & St. J., Con....102⅛	Col., C. & I. 1st.... 86⅛
Lack. & West. bds. ..100⅛	Col., C. & I. 2d.... 63
Del., Lack. & W., 1st.101	Tol., P. & W., E. D... 87
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.. 94	Tol., P. & W., W. D.. 83
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex... 92	Tol., P. & W. 2d.... 70
Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.div. 83⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 88⅛	Cedar F. & Minn, 1st. 82
Tol. & W. Eq. bds.... 80	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....133	Corn Exchange....125⅛
Manhattan....153	Continental.... 95
Merchants'....115	St. Nicholas....115
Mechanics'....135	Commonwealth.... 88
Union....140	New-York County....220
America....149	Importers' & Traders'.162
City....230	Park....159
Phenix....109	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
North River.... 85	Central National....108
Tradesmen's....153⅛	Second National....155
Fulton....160	Fourth National....110⅛
Butchers' & Drovers'.148	Ninth National....111
Mechanics' & Traders'.137	Oriental....159
National....120	Gold Exchange.... 70
Merchants' Exchange.102	Del. & Hud. Canal....115⅛
Seventh Ward....106	Pennsylvania Coal....220
State of New-York....118	Maryland Coal Co.... 39
Commerce....119	American Coal.... 47
Mechanics' Bnkg. Ass.116	Spring Mt. Coal.... 47
Broadway....290	Canton Co., Balt.... 82⅛
Ocean.... 90	Con. Coal of Md.... 38⅛
Mercantile....125	Cumb. Coal & Iron.... 34⅛
American Exchange.116⅛	West. Un. Tel.... 59
Chatham....166	Quicksilver Min. Co.. 12
Bank of the Republic.115	Quicksilver Min. Pf.. 19⅛
Bank of N. America..105	Mariposa Min. Co.... 5⅛
Hanover....103	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf. 9⅛
Irving....125	Mariposa Trust. Ct'fs. 20
Metropolitan....136	Boston Water Power. 38
Citizens'....120	Adams Express.... 74⅛
Peoples'....140	Wells-Fargo Ex.... 43
Grocers'....116	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2
East River....114	Am. Merch. Un. Ex.. 47⅛
Market....125	United States Ex.... 48
Nassau....109⅛	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 43⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	116¾	117
Pennsylvania Central	61⅞	62
Reading	103	103⅛
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	43⅝	43⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27¼	27⅜
Northern Central	40	40⅛
Lehigh Navigation	35⅛	35⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅜	88⅞

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Road for the third week in March amounted to $25,197.

We learn that Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS have been added to the New-York list of Banking Agents for the negotiation of the New Loan, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Commissioner of Revenue writes as follows, as to the exemption of the New Loan from all taxation, direct or indirect, State or National:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 27, 1871.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, referring to the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and inquiring whether the exemption from taxation provided by the first section of said act extends to and comprehends that portion of the earnings or dividends of national banks which is derived from the interest upon the several classes of United States bonds recited in said section of said act. The earnings or dividends of national banks derived as above stated are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under any State, municipal or local authority. Very respectfully, yours,

A. PLEASONTON. Commissioner.

A very large number of property-owners and tax-payers of New-Orleans have subscribed to the following notification:

The undersigned, property-owners and tax-payers of the City of New-Orleans, satisfied that the State Legislature has, at its last session, exceeded its power, in the loans, indorsements and other obligations and grants authorized on the part of the State, the total amount of which is limited, by the recent amendment of the Constitution, to $25,000,000, (already incurred,) as shown by the annexed official statement of the Auditor, take this early opportunity of notifying bankers, brokers and dealers in securities, in this country and Europe, that they consider all such loans, indorsements and pledges as null and of no value; that they will sustain the authorities in resisting their issue, and if issued, will, by every legal means, endeavor to prevent the payment of any interest or principal, or of any tax levied for that purpose. They only recognize the State debt proper, amounting to $25,021,734 40, as shown in the accompanying exhibit of the Auditor, and they class the "accruing debt" with the illegal legislation referred to:

STATE DEBT—COMPUTED UP TO DEC. 31, 1870.

EXISTING DEBT.

Total amount of State Bonds, as per Annual Report of 1870		$22,560,233 00
Outstanding Auditor's warrants issued between the 1st April and 31st December, 1870	$1,300,311 81	
Outstanding certificates of indebtedness issued between the 1st April and 31st December, 1870	293,655 63—	$1,593,967 44
Outstanding certificates of indebtedness issued under act 5 of 1866	33,830 00	
Balance due on vacant estates	13,529 58	
Due purchasers of lands for redemption of same	15,159 77	
Due on proceeds of slaves sold out of depot	3,781 60	
Due to the General Government, under Deposit act	479,919 14	
Amount due the free school accumulating fund, the same having been borrowed from said fund under act No. 45 of 1863	209,000 00	
Amount due the public land fund, under act 49 of 1863	117,275 77	
Deposit by syndics of creditors of Williams, Kenner & Co.	2,791 29	
Deposited by creditors of Morgan, Dorsey & Co.	1,446 81—	867,533 96
Total		$25,021,734 40

ACCRUING DEBT.

Remaining bonds of the State to be issued in favor of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, $474,000 having been issued, act No. 118 of 1869	$126,000 00	
Remaining bonds of the State to be issued to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company, the entire length of said road being about 190 miles, at $3,000 per mile, and 91 miles thereof having already been paid for, and included in the bonded debt, (act No. 108 of 1868)	594,000 00	
Bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, the payment of which the State guarantees under the first section of act No. 26 of 1869, the entire length of said road being 226 miles, at $12,500 per mile	2,825,000 00	
Also, under act No. 31 of 1870, fifth clause of the fourth section thereof, the entire length of the road being about 200 miles, at $12,500 per mile	2,500,000 00	
Bonds of the State to be issued to the said railroad in accordance with the provisions of the seventh section of act 31, 1870	3,000,000 00	
Bonds of the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State, to an amount not exceeding $12,500 per mile of said road, and its branches, as per act No. 142, of 1869 (estimated number of miles 500)	6,250,000 00	
Obligation to subscribe for 1,000 shares of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, of South and West, as per act No. 84, of 1870	100,000 00—	15,395,000 00
Total		$40,416,734 40

RECAPITULATION.

State bonds	$22,560,233 00
Auditor's warrants and certificates	1,593,967 44
Miscellaneous debts	867,533 96
Existing debts	$25,021,734 40
Accruing debt	15,395,000 00
Total	$40,416,734 40

The *Alta California* of March 23 says: The demand for money for duties has been as follows:

March 16	$17,645 58	March 20	$20,723 69
March 17	18,912 30	March 21	42,476 50
March 18	10,923 04	March 22	48,503 15
Total			$159,184 26
Previously			1,238,669 03
Total			$1,397,853 29
Last year			1,713,078 30
Decrease			$315,225 01

The supply of bullion has been fair this week, for the season, without any very great activity.

The shipments of Treasure this week have been comparatively as follows:

	1870.	1871.
New-York, per railroad	$349,620 00	$227,511 74
England	799,448 84	44,286 59
Panama	10,000 00	5,000 00
Total	$1,154,068 84	$276,798 33
Previously, per steamer	5,248,891 80	1,036,783 25
Previously, per railroad	3,319,851 68	2,292,486 00
Total since Jan. 1	$9,727,812 23	$3,606,067 58

The export of Gold Coin has been nominal thus far in March, against a shipment of $1,397,285 last year. There is a good deal of treasure that goes East from the mines by rail, which creates San Francisco credits without appearing in the export table. The exports of Merchandise have also been more considerable this week, the departures having been more numerous than for some time.

The exports of Merchandise and Specie for the week, and since the first of the year, have been comparatively as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Merchandise	$272,600 00	$367,737 52
Previously	3,545,308 00	2,503,100 39
Total since Jan. 1	$3,817,908 00	$2,870,837 91
Specie mercantile account	9,727,812 23	3,606,067 58
Add duties	1,713,078 30	1,397,853 26
Total exports	$15,258,798 53	$9,874,758 73

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. CIRCULAR PROPOSALS—SCRIP IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1871.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—of which about $6,000,000 have been marketed—are secured upon an East and West Trunk Line of Road, 427 miles in length, the greater part of which (227 miles) is in earning operation, and the remainder rapidly building. When completed it will establish a short, economical, and favorite route between tide-water navigation and the chief railroad and river cities of the West.

Beside the immense volume of through traffic between the East and West which this road can command by its unapproachable advantages in distance, grades, fuel, and unfailing navigable connections, this road must convey enormous quantities of the superior smelting, cannel, and bituminous coals of the Kanawha Valley and the iron ores of Virginia and West Virginia, which are in demand at both ends of the line.

The value of the property, the certainty of a large and profitable business, the established reputation and credit of the Company, and its able and honorable management, give to these securities an assurance of superior value and safety.

They may be had in *Coupon* or *Registered* form, and in denominations of

$1,000, $500, and $100.

We have prepared pamphlets, showing the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing advantages of the adjacent territory, and traffic facilities and financial prospects of Road, which will be furnished on application.

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing *seven and three-tenths per cent. interest* per annum, *payable in gold*, are offered for sale at *par and accrued interest*. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on a *railroad two thousand miles long*, and on a *land grant of sixty-five millions of acres*, being in all respects the safest and most profitable security now in the market.

For the fullest information, address

JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Co.

New York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts. Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st. Washington: No. 452 15th-st

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NOTICE.

The quarterly interest due April 1, on the Gold Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 30, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	33	Oil, Tallow, bbls	15
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Oil-cake, pkgs	98
Cotton, bales	1,960	Leather, sides	6,663
Cotton-seed Cake, bgs	854	Pork, bbls	8,106
Dried Fruit, pkgs	40	Butter, pkgs	1,631
Eggs, bbls	3,588	Cut-meats, pkgs	967
Flour, bbls	12,576	Cheese, pkgs	740
Wheat, bushels	30,642	Lard, pkgs	1,391
Corn, bushels	79,700	Lard, kegs	163
Oats, bushels	7,300	Beef, pkgs	152
Barley, bushels	4,800	Grease, pkgs	64
Malt, bushels	700	Stearine, pkgs	92
Corn-meal, bbls	550	Tallow, pkgs	24
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, boxes	100
Beans, bushels	39	Tobacco, hhds	595
Grass-seed, bushels	1,260	Tobacco, pkgs	284
Hops, bales	378	Whisky, bbls	755
Hides, No.	119	Wool, bales	1,202
Lead, pigs	3,408	Wine, Cal., pkgs	350
Spirits Turp., bbls	34	Salmon, Cal., pkgs	2,616
Resin, bbls	91	Mustard-seed, bags	764
Oil, Lard, bbls	100	Molasses, hhds	15

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Beckton*, for London—50 cases Essence Oil, 200 bbls. Turpentine, 405 cases Sewing-machines, 30 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 250 boxes Bacon, 24 bags Ore, 45 pkgs. Drugs, 868 tcs. Beef, 64 logs Maple, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 65 boxes Farina, 100 boxes Maizena, 250 bbls. Pork, 100 boxes Tobacco, 200 bags Clover-seed, 50 tcs. Lard, 782 boxes Cheese, 38 tcs. Tobacco, 331 bbls. Flour, 119 bbls. Prunes.

By the ship *Kingsbridge*, for London—12,049 bags Oil-cake, 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 2,000 bales Oil-cake, 309 bbls. Cotton-seed Cake, 1,215 bags Cotton seed Cake, 50 bbls. Oil, 1,312 bbls. Flour, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Witch of the Tees*, for London—3,275 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves.

By the bark *Ethels*, for London—2,524 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the bark *Ann & Mary*, for Dublin—13,505 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Caledonia*, for Glasgow—16,846 bushels Wheat, 20,199 bushels Corn, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 7 casks Foots, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 12 casks Pressings, 1,200 Staves, 200 tcs. Lard, 356 bags Clover-seed, 41 tcs. Beef, 330 bbls. Pork, 50 cases Can Goods, 20 boxes Bacon, 1,487 bushels Barley, 48 pkgs Butter.

By the bark *Emelia Ciampa*, for Antwerp—24,443 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Magna Charta*, for Cette—98,500 Staves, 25 boxes Bacon.

By the brig *George Gilchrist*, for Gibraltar—3,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 39 hhds. and 34 boxes Tobacco, 24 logs Mahogany, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 Staves.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been firm but inactive at 34½c.@35c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been fairly active in most lines at well-supported prices.

BRICKS—The demand has been more satisfactory and generally on a firmer basis as to values.

CANDLES—Have been selling in job lots at unchanged figures.

CEMENT—Has been in rather more request at previous quotations.

COCOA—Has been without animation, and values have not varied essentially.

COAL—Trade has been slow, and the advantage as to prices has been uniformly in favor of purchasers, though the offerings of stock have been moderate.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but steady in the local market. At Baltimore, sales were made of 3,500 by the bark *New Light*, and 1,014 bags by the bark *Maggie V. Hugg*, and at New-Orleans, 2,970 bags by the *Perseverance*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 37,712 bags, and at the other distributing ports. In other than Rio, the dealings have been unimportant. The week's movements include 2,087 bags Maracaibo, 227 bags Costa Rica, 849 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands here this morning was 13,618 bags, and 34,684 mats. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been less sought after for early delivery, and quoted on Low Middling and the better grades ⅛c. ℘ lb. cheaper; sales, 3,240 bales, (of which 290 bales were to arrive,) including 2,657 bales to shippers, 508 bales to spinners, and 75 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the demand has been fair at a shade easier prices, with sales reported of 11,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, 100 bales at 14⅛c.; April, 100 bales at 14c., 100 bales at 13⅞c.; May, 200 bales at 13⅞c., 500 bales at 13 15-16c.; 300 bales each May and June at 13 15-16c., together; June, 700 bales at 13 15-16c.; August, 300 bales at 14⅛c. And, today, for March, 1,400 bales at 14⅛c., 400 bales at 14⅛c., 700 bales at 14 3-16c.; April, 2,200 bales at 14c., 200 bales at 14⅛c., 800 bales at 13 15-16c., 300 bales April at 13 15-16c., 300 bales May and 300 bales June at 13⅞c., together; May, 400 bales at 13 15-16c., together; 300 bales May and 300 bales June at 13⅞c., together; June, 100 bales at 13 15-16c., 200 bales at 13⅞c.; August, 400 bales at 14 3-16c., 500 bales at 14⅛c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales April for 200 bales March. The average quotations of yesterday's future sales, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were: March, 14.14c.; April, 13.94c.; May, 13⅞c.; June, 13.93c.; July, 14.03c.; Aug., 14.22c. The receipts at this port today were 1,960 bales, of which 137 bales from Fernandina; 224 bales from Mobile; 1,599 bales ℘ railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
Good Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,423
Receipts last week	26,090
Receipts the preceding week	24,974
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	827,086
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	—
Exports since Sept. 1	459,772
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept., 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	122,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been very moderately dealt in as a rule at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Have been slow of sale at 70c.@80c. for the better grades of Live Geese, ℘ lb.

FISH—There has been a light call noted for all kinds on the basis of previous quotations. We quote: Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 75 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22@$28 50; No. 2 do., $12@$12 50; No. 3 do., $9@$12 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8; Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 20c.@28c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light request, as a rule, with the advantage as to price generally in favor of buyers, though no important variations have been reported. Low grades, particularly No. 2, superfine, and desirable lines of shipping extras, have been held with some show of confidence, but the medium and better grades have been offered with comparative freedom at the prevailing rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 55@$6 85; very good to fancy, $6 85@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 80; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85, ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 65@$5 85
Sour Flour	5 65@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 50
Extra State	6 55@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 55@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 00

Southern Flour continues in limited request at drooping prices; sales reported since our last of 450 bbls. in lots, at $6 05@$7 15 for poor to good, and $7 15@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been quite dull at $4 35@$6 40 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 65@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Southern and Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$6 05@$7 15
Southern Flour, good to very fancy Extra	7 15@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 40
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 95@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 25

FRUIT—There has not been much movement in any line, and values have been quoted about steady. Layer Raisins at $2 75@$2 80 ℘ box; Currants at 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ lb.; Almonds, 15½c.@21c.; Figs, 13c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 10½c.@11c.; Brazil Nuts, 10c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—There has been rather more inquiry for desirable lots of new crop Spring Wheat for shipment, and for new crop Amber Winter, for milling, the former at fairly supported prices, on restricted offerings, and the latter at a shade easier rates, on a more liberal supply. Old and mixed old and new crop Spring Wheat has attracted some attention from export buyers at about previous figures. White Wheat has been purchased, in a jobbing way, for milling purposes, at full quotations. The bulk of the business was in new crop No. 1 Spring, at $1 58 for prime, in store, and reported, $1 59 for fair, afloat; old and mixed old and new Spring, $1 48@$1 50, and old and new Amber Western (Winter) Wheat at $1 65@$1 69 ℘ bushel. The market closed strong for prime stock on the basis of $1 58 bid for new No. 1 Spring, in store, with $1 59@$1 60 asked, on a light offering of desirable samples, which were wanted for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including inferior to choice White Western at $1 75@$1 95; Red and Amber Western at $1 65@$1 71, chiefly at $1 69, for New Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 58@$1 59, in store and afloat; No. 2 Spring (nominally) $1 55@$1 58, in store and afloat; Old Spring at $1 48@$1 50; White Genesee at $1 90@$2 02; Red and Amber State at $1 65@$1 71; White Southern nominally at $1 75@$2 ℘ bushel. Corn has been moderately active, opening a shade firmer, but closing less buoyantly. The export inquiry was fair. The main trade was in new Mixed Western at from 83c.@84c., chiefly at 83c.@83½c. for the best samples, closing at about 83c. for good. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 80c.@84c. for ordinary to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 83c. for good samples, and 82c. for ordinary; 82c.@85c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 83c.@92c. for White do.; 78c.@80c. for odd lots from track, in inferior condition, ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive and nominal within the range of from $1 05@$1 15 for Old and New Western, and $1 12@$1 18 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been in light demand at 97c.@$1 22½ for poor ordinary to very choice Canada West; 95c.@$1 10 for Western; 90c.@$1 05 for State; 72c.@75c. for new inferior do.; sales have been reported of 5,700 bushels. Barley-malt has been very dull at 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 for State; sales, 3,850 bushels. Oats have been in moderate demand at about steady rates, with sales reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 66c.@71½c., as the extremes, for inferior to new Prime Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 67c.@67½c., in store, and 68½c.@69c., afloat, for Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for State; 67c.@71c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 4,918 bbls. Flour for London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,846 bushels Wheat and 20,199 bushels Corn for Glasgow, 13,505 bushels Wheat for Dublin, 24,443 bushels Wheat for Antwerp, and 1,000 bbls. Flour for Gibraltar.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at old figures; 16c.@16½c., currency, for bags; and 12½c., gold, for Bagging, the latter in bond.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand for shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been inquired for at from 75c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been some call for desirable lots of foreign at about former rates. We quote American at $175@$185 for Undressed, and $275@$285 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Russian, $240, gold, ℘ ton; Jute, 5½c.@6½c., gold; Manila, 9¾c.@10c., gold; Sisal, 8½c.@9c., gold; Jute Butts, 3½c.@4c., currency, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Business has been comparatively dull, and values have been quoted rather weak. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 26@27 lbs., 24½c.@25½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 19½c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Curacao, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 20½c.@21c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency, as they run; *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 28@30 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency, as they run; *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@60 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@60 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 9½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 26c.@27½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 28c.@30c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15½c.@16c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 9c.@10c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c.@11c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request and quoted steady, at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 378 bales; exports, — bales.

HONEY—Foreign has been quite dull, within the nominal range of 75c.@80c., gold, for Cuba, ℘ gallon, in bond. No stock in first hands.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Trade shows more animation, with more steadiness in values.

LEATHER—Sole meets with a rather slow sale within our previous range, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@40c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@33c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been without material change in price, on a moderate trade; sales, 250 hhds. Trinidad at 28c., 93 hhds. Barbadoes on private terms; and 190 bbls. New-Orleans at 55c.@70c. ℘ gallon. The stock in first hands, this morning, includes 8,644 hhds. Cuba, 608 hhds. Porto Rico, 566 hhds. English Islands, and 3,500 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull, since our last, on the basis of $2 70 for Strained, ℘ 280 lbs.; receipts, 91 bbls. Tar has been in demand and rather firmer; sales, 100 bbls. Wilmington at $2 75 ℘ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in less urgent request and less firm in price, having been quoted at about 51½c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; sales, 100 bbls.; receipts, 34 bbls.; exports, 200 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 51½c.@52½c. ℘ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 65@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 50@$2 75. Pitch, $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—The inquiry for nearly all kinds has been on a restricted scale, but values have been fairly supported. We quote: Crude Whale at 57½c.@62½c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 37½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 42@$1 45; Bleached Sperm, $1 45@$1 50; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 10; Red Oil at 50c.@65c.; Linseed-oil at 86c.@88c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 22@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 50c.; Crude Seal at 67½c.@70c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.; Yellow, 55c.@63c.; White Winter, 70c.@72½c., ℘ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quoted firm, but has been quiet at $42, currency, for Western; $39 50@$40, gold, for City, from East India seed; and $41 50@$42, gold, for City, in barrels, ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quiet and depressed throughout, under more liberal offerings. The demand from the trade, as well as from shippers, has been limited. Crude in bulk has been dull and heavy at about 13½c.@13⅝c. ℘ gallon. Shipping Crude continues quite dull here at about 17¾c.@18c., and at Philadelphia at 17½c.@17¾c., ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,400 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a tame market, on the basis of $4@$4 05 for the Upper and Lower Road deliveries, ℘ bbl. Refined Oil has been in slack demand at a slight reduction in values, closing heavily. Sales have been reported here since our last of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for March delivery, at 23⅛c., the current quotations having been 23½c.@23⅝c.; 1,000 bbls. do., May and June delivery, at 24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., June, 24½c. ℘ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, March delivery, at 23c., and 500 bbls. do., April, at 23½c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 3,220 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,000 cases for Gibraltar. Refined Oil, in cases, has been dull and heavy at 28c.@29c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive on the basis of 9¼c.@9½c., in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery at reduced prices, closing about steady at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 270 bbls., at $21@$21 25, chiefly at $21 12½ for New City and Western Mess; $17 50@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $19 25 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there was a moderate inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $21 12½ seller April, $21 seller three months, and $21 seller June and July; sales, 1,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been dull and heavy within the range of 8½c.@9½c. for City. Cut-meats continue in demand and steady; sales have been reported of 143 pkgs. at 11c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive at about 10½c.@10¾c. for Long Clear; 11c. for Short Clear; and 10¾c.@10½c. for Short Rib, and 10c.@10½c. for Cumberland. Lard has been offered more freely and has been quoted lower, on a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 710 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery at 11½c.@12½c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for new Western Steam, and 12c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller April, on private terms. The nominal quotations for April were 12½c.@12¾c.; May, 12½c.@12⅞c.; and June 12¾c.@12⅞c. Beef has been inactive at unsettled figures, with sales reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet, since our last, at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce; sales, 90 tcs. Beef Hams have been in some demand at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ℘ bbl.; sales, 85 bbls. Butter continues quiet and weak in price, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,631 pkgs. Cheese has been selling slowly from 5c.@16c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 740 bxs.

RICE—The demand has been confined to job lots, which have been quoted firm. Carolina, $8@$8 87½; Rangoon, $7@$7 37½, currency, free; do., $3 37@$3 50, gold, in bond, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, this morning, 4,000 bags.

SALT—Has been readily purchased, in a jobbing way, at firm and buoyant prices.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, but steady. Crude, 7½c.@7¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been very dull within the range of from 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb.; Timothy at $6 75@$7 ℘ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been in demand at fairly supported prices.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in, and quoted somewhat irregular as to values. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ℘ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 48c.@50c.; Curacoa, 54c.@58c.; Cape, 37c.@38c. ℘ lb.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c. Patna, each, 12½c.@45c., currency.

SOAP—There has been a moderate call noted for favorite makes of both foreign and domestic at steady prices. We quote: Castile at 10½c.@11c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—In the jobbing line there has been some animation on the basis of former figures. Otherwise trade has been dull.

SUGARS—Raw have been firm, but less active, with sales reported, since our last, of 239 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at from 8½c.@11½c., chiefly on the basis of 9c.@9½c.@9¾c. for fair to good prime Refining, and 10½c. for Centrifugal; also 816 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9½c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9½c., ℘ lb. Refined have been firmly active at from 10½c.@13c. ℘ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since March 1, Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1871	30,829	30,960	366,965	1,694
Receipts since Mar. 1	31,893	18,616	40,782	5,903
Total	62,722	49,576	407,747	7,597
Sales since March 1	36,470	12,610	201,905	5,166
Stock March 30, 1871	26,252	36,966	205,842	2,431
Stock April 1, 1870	66,597	85,534	344,453	238
Stock April 1, 1869	13,044	42,088	54,096	393
Stock April 1, 1868	20,980	17,301	30,934	....

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 56,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½c.@9c.; also, 22,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—There has been a rather freer movement noted, but at less firm prices.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at about previous rates, with sales reported of 275 bbls. at 91½c.@92c. for iron-bound pkgs. ℘ gallon. Receipts, 755 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement in the line of Cotton, Grain, Flour and Petroleum, at fairly supported rates; but in other lines, business has been dull. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d., by steam, and 9-32d.@11-32d., by sail; 500 bbls. Pork, by sail, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 100 tons Oil-cake, at 15s. ℘ ton; 35 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s. ℘ hhd.; also, a ship, with equal to 3,500 bales Cotton from Savannah, on the basis of 7-16d. ℘ lb.; also a ship of 1,138 tons, and another of 1,507 tons register, placed on the berth, for general cargoes. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Glasgow, equal to about 33,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6½d. ℘ bushel; also a British ship, of 766 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Antwerp, 540 bales Cotton, by sail, at ½c. ℘ lb.; 12,000 bushels Wheat at about 8d. per bushel; and a Norwegian bark, of 582 tons register, with general cargo, at a round sum. For Baltic ports, direct, a Norwegian bark, of 525 tons register, with equal to 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d.; and another, of 380 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 7½d. ℘ bbl. For Genoa, direct, an Italian brig, with about 450 bales Cotton, at ⅝c. ℘ lb. For Rio, a British brig, of 338 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For New-York or Boston, a schooner, of 362 tons register, with a cargo of lumber from the Satilla River, at $10.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BIRTH. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry and Miss Helen Tracy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Anderson, Miss De Bar and Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
JEZEBEL. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Clara Morris, Miss Deitz and Miss Claxton.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DON JUAN, (German opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Lichtmay and Mr. Charles Formes.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum........3
Two copies, one year........5
Ten copies, one year........25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum........2
Five copies, one year........8
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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There are no new developments of interest in the revolution at Paris. The attempt to establish the Commune at Marseilles was a signal failure, and the old order of things is restored. The National Guard, it is stated, costs the City of Paris 300,000 francs daily, and the salary of Communal Councillors is 300 francs per month each. Several changes have already been made in the Council, and the dissensions in the Central Committee continue. The English residents of Paris are returning to their homes. Picket firing has been reported on the road from Paris to Versailles. The manufacturers have asked permission to resume work, which has been granted. All the Courts in Paris are suspended. The withdrawal of German troops from France is altogether suspended, and some of them are to re-enter Paris. The Sub-Central Committee have appointed an Executive Committee to take charge of affairs for a month.

In the British House of Commons notice has been given of a motion questioning the right of the Lords to negative a bill once passed by the Commons. A petition for the repeal of the Contagious Disease act was submitted last night, bearing 250,000 signatures....Dr. DE SCHLOEZER is to succeed Baron GEROLT as German Minister to this country.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered and laid over, calling for full information with regard to property seized by military authority since Jan. 1, 1861. The motion made some time ago for a reconsideration of the extra bounty bill was agreed to, and an amendment offered but not acted upon. The subject of alleged disorders at the South was then taken up, and the amendment of the order of business, allowing any bill passed by the House on this subject to be considered at any time, was adopted. The debate then continued on Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report measures for the suppression of outrages. The resolution was opposed by DAVIS and STEVENSON, of Kentucky, and Messrs. defended by Mr. MORTON. At the time of the adjournment Mr. POOL, of North Carolina, had the floor.

In the House the Senate bill authorizing a Commission for the investigation of the Sutro Tunnel was passed. The bill reported from the Select Committee for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment was taken up and debated throughout the sitting. The principal speeches were made by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, and FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, who declared that the reports of outrages were greatly exaggerated, and the object of the agitation and of the present legislation, was to enable the Republican Party to retain its ascendency. The bill was advocated by Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, and Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, but most of the talking was done by its Democratic opponents.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday, by Mr. TWEED, amending the act providing for a further supply of water in New-York, which limits the entire cost of the supply, including the cost of land, to $5,000,000 annually. A bill was introduced to incorporate a company to carry off all refuse from New-York. The Public Works gas manufacturing scheme for New-York was reported adversely, and the report was agreed to. The bill amending the act for the improvement and sale of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was passed; also the bill repealing the charter of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. An evening session was held at which the bill amending the Registry law was discussed. The Assembly passed the resolution against the continuance of the ten per cent. tax on State banks. A large number of bills was passed. A bill was introduced authorizing the New Gas Company in Brooklyn to consolidate with other companies. The bill amending the act to prevent the spread of cattle disease was put on its passage and developed such opposition that it was defeated and a motion to reconsider was also lost. A recess was taken till 4½ P. M., and at the afternoon session many bills were reported and passed. Among the former was the bill to incorporate the Free Medical College for Women in New-York, and among the latter, the bill to amend the act creating the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners of New-York. The bill amending the act enabling husband and wife to testify for and against each other was lost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table. Another recess was taken, and the evening session was devoted to railroad bills, chief among which was the Erie Classification. Mr. FLAGG moved the adoption of the majority report, and moved the previous question, allowing each member five minutes to "explain his vote." The report was adopted, by 60 to 57, against the repeal of the act.

GENERAL.

In the Canadian House of Commons, on Wednesday night, the Minister of Public Works stated that the Government would ask $850,000 for the Welland and Ottawa Canals, and $100,000 for deepening the St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal, leaving the other improvements suggested by the Canal Commissioners to be acted on at the present session. The debate on the British Columbia and Pacific Railroad project was continued, and exhibited a strong opposition to the scheme.

By the fire in Truckee, Cal., on Wednesday, 120 buildings were burned. An infant, the son of W. H. HILL, of the Kennebec Hotel, was burned to death.

The State Constables have renewed their seizures of liquors in Boston with unusual vigor. The sudden vigilance is ascribed to the revelations before the Legislative Committee investigating charges against the force. A member of one of the firms visited yesterday, testified to having paid members of the Constabulary for their silence.

The preliminary examination of JOHN S. BLACKBURN, at Chillicothe, Ohio, charged with the murder of MARY JANE LOVELL, was concluded on Wednesday, and the accused held in $10,000 to appear for trial. It is alleged that his mind has been unsound for some time past. He was committed to prison in default of bail.

The store-ship *Relief* arrived at Philadelphia, yesterday, and will commence taking in a cargo for France today.

The trial of ISAAC V. BUCKHOUT for the murder of his wife, ANN LOUISA BUCKHOUT, and ALFRED RENDALL, commenced yesterday morning at White Plains. The case was opened for the prosecution by Hon. JOHN S. BATES, Ex-District-Attorney of Westchester County. Three witnesses, Mrs. CASS, MARION E. RENDALL and CHARLES RENDALL, were examined.

The German Eastern Methodist Episcopal Conference met yesterday in Poughkeepsie, Bishop JANES, of New York, presiding. The Conference is composed of ministers from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. About seventy are present.

The Governor of New-Jersey has vetoed two amendments to the City of Newark—one opening Fair-street, and the other authorizing the taking of gores of land by the Common Council, when such shall be made by the opening of streets. Both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 6th of April.

ROBERT WALLACE, a fireman on the English steam-ship *Peruvian*, at Portland, is under arrest for smuggling. It is alleged that several Portland merchants of good standing are implicated in the matter.

The agents of the Ring are trying to comfort themselves with the statement that some of the proprietors of this journal are at issue with the managers in reference to its present policy. Our friends will feel interested in learning that there is as little truth in this story as in the one we contradicted the other day, every proprietor, without a single exception, being cordially in favor of the course which the paper is pursuing, and determined to persevere in that course for any length of time that may be necessary. Assertions to the contrary may confidently be ascribed to the outcasts who alone will consent to do the scurrilous work of the "Ring" in the Press.

Flesh and Blood for Sale in Connecticut.

It appears that the Democrats are determined to get Connecticut—if they can. On Wednesday night last the following dispatch from Gov. ENGLISH was sent by telegraph to Boss TWEED. We commend it to the attention of all our readers:

"Do not disappoint us. Nothing could be more disastrous."

This piteous appeal means, being translated, "The money has not come yet, and we are stuck fast for want of it. If you don't send it on pretty soon, the game will be all over." The programme which we explained weeks ago is to be carried out. Every State in which an election takes place, and in which there is the faintest hope for the Democrats, will be flooded with money from Tammany. That is why TWEED and his friends want the new Tax Levy bill. That, also, is why renegade Republicans like NATHANIEL SANDS want them to succeed in getting it. People who think that the Tweed rascals are only local nuisances will soon find out their mistake. The same set of men will have their clutches on the throat of the National Government, unless the people wake up in time to prevent it.

This dispatch of Gov. ENGLISH to "Boss" TWEED can mean only one thing. It is a fact that it was sent, and even an idiot could comprehend its purpose. The Tammany repeaters and the Tammany plunderers are to be let loose on Connecticut. If any man in Connecticut takes sufficient interest in the future of his country—for something more than the State is involved—to wish to bring about an era of political reform and purity, now is his time to show it. Bribery and corruption in their worst forms threaten to sweep everything before them. The vile hordes of Tammany will bring every State they can control into the condition of New-York—where the Governor is notoriously allied with railroad swindlers. What are the querulous complainings of Senators SUMNER and SCHURZ compared with such issues as these? Are the people prepared to hand over the country to the most depraved political faction ever seen on the face of the earth, because Senator SUMNER has a "grievance" to redress, and Senator SCHURZ a "spite" to wipe out? What have the Republicans in Connecticut to do with such paltry questions, in the face of the tremendous perils to which the country will be exposed the moment Tammany and its venal hirelings come into power?

It is necessary that the State of Connecticut should go Democratic, in order that there may be some prospect for the success of the Democratic plans in 1872. Consequently money is to be used without stint, both to secure the election of the Democratic State ticket, and a majority of the Congressional delegation. In plain words, HOFFMAN and the knaves who are behind him with the money-bags have resolved to "buy Connecticut." The Fourth Congressional District (BARNUM'S) is regarded as almost hopelessly Democratic, and BARNUM is said to be using money freely. In the Second District, Mr. KELLOGG was elected over BABCOCK in 1869 by 424 majority. This was owing to dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks. This dissatisfaction Gov. ENGLISH, with the aid of Tammany's money, has been endeavoring to heal, and has met with partial success; and although Mr. KELLOGG will secure some Democratic votes, the contest will be a close one. The First District—STRONG'S—is to be contested by every means known to the "Ring." In 1868, Mr. STRONG had over DIXON, the Democratic candidate, 736 majority. This year a new man, ALFRED E. GOODRICH, has been placed in nomination. GOODRICH is personally popular, and Tammany hopes to buy him in.

All this, however, will be impossible if the Republicans of the district do their duty and get out the full vote. This district should, if well worked, under the most adverse circumstances, give at least four hundred Republican majority. Gov. ENGLISH has done his best to sell the State of Connecticut to the Tammany Ring, but will the people indorse the transaction? Can Gov. ENGLISH deliver the article for which the money has been paid down in advance? We long ago warned the people of other States that the tactics which have been found so successful here would shortly be put in force wherever new Democratic organizations were formed. We hope Connecticut will not be the first to succumb to the huge bribing power which has been set up among us. Every man ought now to fight against corruption—not cast his vote in favor of it. The opportunity before the Republicans of Connecticut is a great one. Why should they play into the hands of the Tammany gang to suit the prejudices of discontented Republican Senators? Personal differences may safely be allowed to settle themselves, but for any State to assist the insidious designs of the TWEED faction at a crisis like the present is the very extremity of blindness and folly. We earnestly hope that our Republican friends in Connecticut will turn out to a man on Monday. It is not a question of supporting any one individual, but of striking a blow at an organization which has already inflicted incalculable injury on public morals, and degraded every channel of political life. Republicans in Connecticut ought to show the Tammany gang that they cannot go into other States and buy up men as they would buy and sell cattle in the market. There never was a greater danger before the country than that which this huge system of corruption, everywhere growing up, threatens to bring upon us. We ask the Republicans of Connecticut to strike the first blow at it. Their example will be followed in every part of the Union, and redound to their own everlasting honor.

Is France on its Deathbed?

This question must have occurred very seriously to thousands of thinking persons in every part of the world during the past few months. Is one of the Great Powers of the modern world, one of the leaders of the arts and civilization among the European States, breaking up and approaching its dissolution? Probably at no period of history has the contemporary eyewitness of the decay and approaching demise of a great nation, been able to convince himself that such a stupendous event was passing before his eyes. A mighty State, a nation, seems too grand a thing to lose its powers, and decay and die out, like any other organism in the natural world. Least of all can the citizen of such a nation admit the possibility that a commonwealth for which so many of his forefathers have suffered and died, which has seemed to him to lead all other States, and which yet contains such mighty powers, can bear within it a mortal disease.

One eminent instance there has been in history of a citizen seeing clearly, and portraying as with pen of steel, the approaching ruin of his country—a State, too, whose grandeur overshadowed the world. But even TACITUS must have seemed to the Romans of his day a mere ill-omened, dyspeptic prophet of evil—a kind of WENDELL PHILLIPS of the ancient Empire. Probably few sober men and women under the earlier Emperors believed that the fall of the Roman Empire would come, before the final destruction of all earthly things. To the eye of the foreigner, the Greek or the Gaul of that day, Rome must have promised a far longer future than France does now to us. It would be interesting to know, if history had preserved the records, what Arab in the days of the Arab civilization, science, and conquest, foresaw the ultimate downfall of that brilliant and powerful State. Perchance in Spanish literature, some faithful student may yet exhume the prophecies of some Spanish Tacitus, who amid the splendors and wealth of PHILLIP II.'s Court, foresaw the certain decadence of the powerful Spanish race and nation in Europe. At all events, the student of past history knows that there are unfailing symptoms of the mortal disease in a body politic, after which there is no recovery. There are signs, clear as noonday, of national decadence. When, as in classic Greece, a people will no longer fight its own battles, but hires foreign mercenaries, or submits to each new adventurer; when, as in ancient Rome, luxury, materialism, and slavery have eaten out the moral power of a race, and they suffer themselves to be governed by military usurpers; when, as in Spain, superstition has blighted the intellect, conquest and gold have brought industry to disgrace, and imperialism sapped the self-governing faculty of the people—then we know, as surely as the physician knows the final symptoms of typhus, that disintegration and national death are approaching.

Many of these worst symptoms have not been wanting in France during the last twenty years. We have beheld during that time the nation utterly surrendering itself into the hands of a military adventurer; we have seen all the safeguards of liberty and freedom of thought swept away by the consent of the people; we have witnessed Paris the centre of the most material civilization, and the most unbounded license in morals and corruption in goverment which the world has seen since the days of the Roman Cæsars. Vice seemed to have entrenched itself in this brilliant capital, and defended by art, literature, and government, to bid defiance to the moral sense of the world. Corruption and bribery reached there a height and success only rivaled in New-York in modern days, but unlike New-York, infecting the administration of the whole country. A day of retribution came, as it came to the luxurious predecessor of Paris, the ancient Rome—and it came through the same races—the Germanic, to whom self-control and family virtue are destined to give the leadership in modern civilization. When the disaster came, there was no strength or virtue to meet it, and today, France presents a spectacle which is unparalleled except in the worn-out remains of the Spanish race—in Mexican revolutions and outbreaks. With the conqueror scarcely lifting his heel from the necks of the unfortunate people, amid desolate fields and blackened homesteads, each door stained with the blood of the "first born," the nation powerless and exhausted, without money or organized armies—still thousands of citizens are found so utterly self-seeking, uncontrolled, and so forgetful of patriotism, as to seek to overthrow the Government they have themselves created, and to inaugurate a horrible civil war on the blood-stained soil of their country. Such a hideous spectacle of selfishness, riot, bloodthirstiness, and wild personal ambition was never presented in European annals. The outbreak began very suitably against property itself, and sealed its character by the murder of two Generals, whose only crime was that they had fought against the enemies of their country. Should it spread over France, the world can only say that disintegration has entered on its final stage, and that death has begun; that France, as a great nation and a leader of civilization, is a thing of the past. It will remain for other nations to take warning from its fate. Can we expect to go on encouraging corruption as the basis of power, and escape the evils which have ruined other States?

Resisting Assessments in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn seems doomed to be an over-taxed city for some time to come. Last year the average rate was nearly four per cent. on a two-thirds valuation, and although there has of late been much talk of economy and retrenchment, no steps have been taken in that direction. As most of the city officials are of the Democratic persuasion, and those who are not have little or no power to remedy abuses, reform cannot be expected from the authorities. Mayor KALBFLEISCH, however, by a free use of his veto, seems desirous to curtail the extravagance of his subordinates, but his protests are disregarded, and the city money is squandered with a lavish hand, although a few men have been discharged from sinecures under the pretense of reducing expenses. There is nothing strange about this, for Brooklyn is as much in the power of its Democratic Ring as this City is under the sway of Tammany. A new movement, however, is on foot among certain tax-payers which, if successful, will permanently add to the city's debt a large amount incurred in paving streets, but which was only temporarily assumed by the corporation, to be subsequently refunded by assessments on the real estate benefitted by these improvements.

Until quite recently, most of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, like those of other American cities, were paved with cobble-stones, and were, consequently, not very pleasant roadways for light wagons and carriages. As the establishment of Prospect Park largely increased the number of horses and carriages kept by private citizens for pleasure driving, complaints of the wretched condition of the various streets and avenues leading to the Park began to be heard on every side. Application was made to the Legislature for authority to pave certain streets, and a law was finally passed empowering the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds for the repavement of such streets as a majority of the resident property-owners might petition to have repaired. The money thus advanced was to be refunded the city by assessment on the property situated on these streets. The general management and direction of the reopening of streets was subsequently placed under the direction of the Water Board. At the time the question of new pavements was under discussion, there was considerable difference of opinion as to which pavement it was best to use on the various avenues; but there seemed to be no question as to the necessity of improved pavements, even where objection was made to the particular kind laid. It was sometimes a difficult matter to obtain the consent of a majority of the property-owners, as required by law; but these obstacles were finally overcome, and most of the principal streets were repaved. Persons desirous of riding in Prospect Park can now drive there very comfortably over a Nicolson or Scrimshaw all the way. This was generally voted a decided improvement over the days when cobble-stone pavements prevailed, and the owners of equipages were delighted.

Of late, however, it has been understood that the city intends to collect the assessments made on property situated along the repaved streets, and combinations have been formed to resist the collection of this assessment, and to carry the question of its validity before the Courts. Property-owners on the various streets have formed associations, and collected money for the payment of counsel fees and other expenses, and the services of WILLIAM M. EVARTS and other eminent lawyers have been retained. Singularly enough, those gentlemen who were most active in procuring new pavements where there was any opposition to them, are now most active in resisting the payment of their assessment for the same. It would seem no more than right that improved property should be taxed for the improvements which have enhanced its value, but these gentlemen appear to think that their fellow-citizens should bear a portion of the burden, although they may have received no benefit therefrom. If the principle laid down by those who are resisting these assessments prevails, they must expect to pay a share of the expense of repairing every other street in the city, so that in the end they will have gained no real advantage. If the city is to pay for the repavement of the aristocratic Pierrepont, Montague, and Clinton streets, it must also pay for paving the plebeian Furman and York streets with Nicolson or any other pavement the dwellers in these localities may desire—a proposition which we hardly think the wealthy Brooklynites will agree to. The justice of assessing property to pay for local improvements is too generally admitted to need much argument, and it will be hard to prove that the present case is an exception to the general rule.

A prominent contractor, who has recently been interviewed, tells queer stories about the bargains some prominent citizens over the water tried to make with him for their influence in favor of his pavement. Strange revelations, therefore, may be looked for when this pavement question comes into Court, if it ever really gets there. It seems tolerably certain, however, from this action on the part of property-owners, as well as from the movements of the Ring which control the city, that the probability of lower taxes in Brooklyn for some time to come is delusive to the last degree.

A Duel in a School-Room.

There is an institution, peculiar, we believe, to the South, and to many parts of the West, called "drawing on sight." It is not, by any means, a commercial transaction, as might be inferred from the name, but merely consists in a gentleman's shooting down, at the first convenient opportunity, any other gentleman who may have offended him. Sometimes the "drawer on sight" gives warning of his intention to the drawee, when both gentlemen usually convert themselves into walking arsenals, and go about their several ways until chance or design brings them together. Then, if they are both of the same mind, they draw and begin an impromptu duel which, while it lasts, is generally more lively than agreeable for the bystanders. Of course, chance often brings about these meetings in queer places, and it being a point of honor, apparently, to settle the little unpleasantness at the first encounter, though it should be in a church or at a funeral, very dramatic scenes occasionally result from a strict adherence to custom.

According to an Ohio paper, Sandusky township, in that State, can boast of at least two citizens who are punctilious to a fault in their deference for the ancient ways. These gentlemen having the misfortune to fall out, straightway loaded their pistols and prepared for the fray. They first met at a school exhibition where, so deceptive are appearances, "to the casual observer nothing serious was to be apprehended." But Messrs. GREENE and McCASKY knew better, as the casual observer speedily discovered. After the examination of a class was over, the usual request was made by the teacher that such of the spectators as wished should put test questions to the pupils. Mr. GREENE thereupon, we are told, "began asking questions," when Mr. McCASKY, either incensed that his enemy should be brought into this unmerited prominence, or envious of the profound erudition displayed in his questions, or simply infuriated by his presumption in asking questions in his presence at all—or it may be, finally, with a view of enlivening the proceedings, drew his pistol and commenced a brisk fusillade at the inquiring Mr. GREENE. That gentleman was in no way backward in his response, and for a little time the exercises were far from dull. The room, it must be remembered, was crowded with women and children, and one little girl jumped from her seat only a moment before two bullets lodged in it. Another shot blackened the teacher's face. Miraculously, almost, no one was hurt, not even, we regret to say, either of the two chief actors, further than a severe flesh wound sustained by the impetuous Mr. McCASKY. This accident appears to have saved him from joining Mr. GREENE in jail, but he has been put under bonds for trial.

It is not customary to hang a man for the murder which through no fault of his own he fails to commit. Untechnical Vigilance Committees, indeed, occasionally give a would-be assassin the benefit of his intentions, but we fear that Sandusky township is too far East to permit us to hope that its two estimable citizens will thus get their deserts. But we think that most people would hear with equanimity that they had been sent to the State Prison for life. Men who can thus wantonly fire into a crowd of women and children are maniacs whom it is not safe to set at large in a civilized community. There is altogether too much of this sort of lawlessness in certain sections of the country, and it is time that it should be suppressed with a strong hand. There is no particular objection to these fire-eaters shooting each other, but when they recklessly imperil the lives of third persons they merit the severest chastisement of the law.

MINOR TOPICS.

At a daily expense to the citizens of $60,000, the insurgent National Guards maintain their hold upon Paris. The Government is becoming slowly persuaded that a policy of inaction can only end in its own ruin, and are at length adopting measures to subdue the revolution by force. In spite of continued dissensions among themselves, the Communal Council presents a united front to the supporters of the National Government, and with apparent confidence declares itself ready for a conflict. Meanwhile, the German evacuation of France has finally ceased, and another occupation of Paris is in prospect. The edict convening the Councils General, or annually elected administrative bodies of the departments, will not materially affect the existing situation. The functions of these local assemblies chiefly concern the fixing of departmental taxation and the consideration of local budgets, which have afterward to be ratified by the sovereign Assembly of the nation. Their deliberations may serve to show the true extent of the losses incurred in the war; they can hardly be expected to aid the National Assembly in restoring a safe and lasting peace.

In the Senate, yesterday, the "undying one,"—GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky,—came to the rescue of his colleague, STEVENSON, and added his testimony to the supposed fact that law and order prevailed in the State of Kentucky. Unfortunately for this evidence, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, flatly contradicts it. According to its showing, anything but law and order prevail in Kentucky, owing to the action or want of action on the part of the Democratic Legislature. Mr. DAVIS took occasion during his speech to malign the memory of Secretary STANTON, but in doing that he only followed the example set him by the leading journals of his party. When the lion was dead even the hares insulted him, saith the Latin proverb. Does Mr. DAVIS remember that?

As will be seen from our Albany letter, and as we have frequently pointed out before, it is getting to be well understood there, and cannot be too generally known everywhere, that one of the leading objects of the stupendous jobs matured during the present session at Albany has been "to provide a gigantic corruption fund with which to carry the Presidential election in 1872." Gov. HOFFMAN could hardly be expected to exercise the veto power against schemes that he believes are being pushed for his personal benefit, and confiding rural Democrats find a solace for outraged conscience in the reflection that the corrupt legislation at which they have connived is destined for the benefit of the party. In the presence of an exigency like this, we ought to be very thankful for the moderation of TWEED in asking the power to draw only five millions a year on account of the new Croton works, and under the circumstances we ought to wonder, not so much at the amount of the exactions of the Ring as that they did not double them while they were at it. With complaisant Republican backers and and a people hardly aroused from the mood of unlimited submission, they are never likely to have so good a chance.

To conceal the want of any intelligible or straightforward policy with respect to our local government, the *Evening Post* becomes ever and anon obscurely oracular. Here is its latest effort to be Republican, while really arguing for the Ring. It is intended as a comment on our assertion that recent legislation at Albany has added twelve millions to the City debt: "The Legislature, at Albany, cares nothing about the debt of this City. * * Will not the people of this City by and by see that if they want economy and efficiency in their local government they must attend to it themselves, and control their expenditures here on the spot?" Thus far the *Post*, however, omits to explain in what way this control is to be exercised. Its friends, the Tweedites, may safely conclude that it favors the absolute powers to be conferred on local officials, by the Tax Levy bill, as a step in the right direction. The trifling objection that the authors of the Albany legislation are identical with the local representatives of popular control may, not improbably, occur to some of its Republican readers, but then they are perfectly free to interpret the double meaning of the oracle in a totally different sense. The hybrid allegiance of the *Post* may, as a temporary expedient, be convenient, as a permanent distinction it is likely to prove disastrous.

As represented in the *Daily Globe* of Saturday last, a late speech of Mr. S. S. COX, of this City, with reference to the iron-clad oath, assumes the proportions of a very learned and exhaustive treatise upon the general subject of oaths and oath-taking. On this question Mr. COX holds somewhat advanced views. He is not only in favor of the abolition of the oath referred to, but he would do away with all political and promissory oaths whatever. He ransacks history, sacred and profane, quotes biblical, classical, legal and literary authorities for illustrations of the abuses of oath-taking. In fact, from the earliest recorded times to the present meeting of the National Assembly of France, this clever Congressman has left nothing untouched that could enliven or illustrate his theme. The strictures of Mr. COX on "the flippant irreverence of Young America" are unquestionably just, and his criticisms upon many of the superfluous oaths prescribed by our statutes are deserving of serious attention.

Trickery seems to cling to every move of the friends of Erie, whether in the Courts or the Legislature. The reports of the Railroad Committee on the repeal of the Classification act were called up yesterday evening in the Assembly, in express disregard of an implied understanding that no action would be taken on them this week. An essential part of the plot was the securing of a full attendance of friendly Democrats, and taking advantage of the absence of hostile Republicans. It was fitting that a majority report, conceived in a spirit of the grossest partisanship, should have been adopted by a transparent trick, and that a corporation subsisting in virtue of fraud and corruption should be supported by a consistent exercise of similar agencies.

When a man has earned the character which now belongs to CHARLES ASSASSIN DANA, it is not often worth while to contradict any assertions he or the still more disreputable rabble who work in the same field choose to make. Wherever DANA appears he is avoided by all decent persons, and this punishment he has brought upon himself by misconduct of the worst kind. Those who wish to see the estimation which is formed of this unhappy man's character, in and out of the City, will find it worth their while to read some quotations from the Press, which appear elsewhere, under the title of "A Sample of the Organs of the Ring." It will be generally admitted that such a concurrent mass of testimony, from journals of all shades of opinion, could not be given unless it were well deserved.

Dr. RUSSELL'S report of the vital statistics of the past week helps to illustrate the figures of Dr. MORRIS yesterday adverted to. The deaths from small-pox for the week ending Saturday amounted to 28 against 25 for the previous week. In the four weeks beginning Feb. 25, and ending March 25, we have thus a total of 89 deaths from the malady. As, in the same interval, the number of seizures was 264, we find the deaths are in the proportion of one to three, or 33.7 per cent. We must repeat the assertion that this is fully double what it ought to be, and what it actually is in countries where curative measures are properly attended to. We leave the Board of Health to shift the responsibility as they choose. They are, to this extent at least, equally guilty with the Commissioners of Charities, that they have never protested against the defective accommodation and imperfect management of the Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Debate in the House on the Southern Outrage Bill—An Extraordinary Scene in the Senate—Butler vs. Davis, of Kentucky—The Senate and the Kuklux Measures—The San Domingo Commission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The debate in the House today on the Southern Outrage bill was not specially interesting, and did not develop anything particularly fresh or startling. Mr. BECK made a strong presentation of his views in opposition to the entire measure, which commanded the attention of his Democratic associates; but several of his propositions were extravagant and preposterous, and entirely [illegible] *Evening Post* and the Chicago *Tribune* the very doubtful compliment of quoting from their columns in support of his argument, and brought Mr. SUMNER and Mr. SCHURZ on the stand as witnesses to testify against a Republican President and Administration. Mr. BLAIR followed Mr. BECK in a thoughtful address. FERNANDO WOOD followed in his usual style. Mr. BROOKS entered his protest against the passage of the bill, and Mr. MAYNARD closed the debate in a very effective speech. Mr. FARNSWORTH will have the floor to-morrow. The vote cannot possibly be taken this week. More than forty members have announced their intention to discuss the measure, among them Gen. BUTLER, who is engaged in preparing an elaborate argument on the subject.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE SENATE.

An incident occurred today in the Senate which caused a good deal of excitement for a few minutes, both in the galleries and on the floor. During Mr. DAVIS' speech on the Kuklux question, Gen. BUTLER came into the Senate and took Mr. THURMAN'S chair, which happened to be vacant at that time, and which is the seat next DAVIS on his left. DAVIS was near the close of his speech. BUTLER looked steadily at him in a peculiar way of his, which might puzzle even a Lavater to interpret. He looks at DAWES and BINGHAM and COX, in the House, often in the same way. It might be regarded by different individuals as expressing curiosity, indifference or attention; as an impudent stare, or a look of defiance. Nobody's face but BUTLER'S ever wore such an expression. DAVIS caught the gaze and grew nervous. He became almost disconcerted, and finished his speech in a highly excited state of mind and manner. The presence of BUTLER was to him like a red cloth to a raging bull, for he had conceived the idea that it was intended as an insult. As he took his seat he turned toward BUTLER, and looked him square in the eye, muttering something inaudible. BUTLER'S countenance scarcely changed at all, but DAVIS grew more enraged each instant, till his passion rose beyond control. His Democratic friends near began to fear an outbreak. THURMAN, who was near the Vice-President's desk, was on the point of starting to claim his seat from BUTLER, and to end it in that way. But Mr. WILSON, always the peace-maker of the Senate, was more active, and already was half way from his seat to the scene. At that point DAVIS rose in his seat and advanced toward BUTLER, shaking his fist almost in the face of the latter, and said in a tone heard by those near, "You d—d villain, did you come over here to insult me? Did you come over here to browbeat me?" and other words of similar nature. BUTLER, without for a moment withdrawing his gaze, replied, also with an oath, it is said, that "he didn't care for DAVIS." "Hadn't said anything to him," &c. WILSON besought them not to do anything they would be sorry for. DAVIS fell back at once. WILSON then managed to divert BUTLER'S attention and took him over to the other side of the Chamber, and the affair was ended. All the conversation between DAVIS, WILSON and BUTLER was in a low tone, unheard by the galleries. Two or three years ago, on one occasion, the imagination of Mr. DAVIS played a similar prank with him. Mr. WILSON was warmly thanked by several Democrats for his prudent course.

BEHAVIOR OF THE GALLERIES.

The behavior of the Senate galleries has become sadly demoralized during the last three days. During the speech of Mr. SUMNER, a band, of what it is scarcely beyond the truth to call organized claquers, several times started applause, never at any fine sentiment or eloquent or patriotic utterance, but at sharp thrusts at the Administration, which was each time checked without preventing renewals of the attempt. There were other demonstrations little according with the dignity and decorum proper to the Senate. Today another attempt was made to applaud an expression which FRANK BLAIR interjected into some remarks of Mr. MORTON'S on the Sherman resolution. Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that on the occasion of a repetition of such action he would call for the clearing of the galleries, and the arrest and punishment of the offenders. Mr. CONKLING remarked with sharp sarcasm that it was a pity, after allowing the same audience to applaud other Senators, not to permit the Senator from Missouri to receive his share. The fact is that the great audience which was claimed as such a compliment to Mr. SUMNER was largely Democratic, and was drummed up and brought together in the interest of that party, and the applause and enthusiasm, as it is called, was manufactured in the same interest, and it was only due to the great forbearance of Republican Senators that the galleries were not closed on the first day.

FUTURE ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY'S second resolution on the subjects of legislation in the Senate was passed today, and when the House finishes the measure now before it to suppress outrages at the South, and sends it to the Senate, the Senate will be ready to proceed to its consideration at once. It may or may not be referred to a committee. Meantime the debate in the Senate will continue, it is understood, from day to day, on the Sherman resolution, without any attempt to take a vote. The whole subject is open to debate in the same manner as if a bill were pending. It is therefore probable that discussion in the Senate will be virtually ended by the time the House bill comes to it, and that the vote will be taken in a very short time thereafter. Mr. DAVIS, Mr. STEVENSON and Mr. MORTON spoke to the Sherman resolution today on the Kuklux business. Mr. POOL has the floor for to-morrow, and will occupy about four hours, he says. If so, little will be done to-morrow after he concludes.

A DINNER PARTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President entertained at dinner this evening the San Domingo Commissioners, Messrs. WADE, WHITE and HOWE, and the Secretary, Judge BURTON. Senator CHANDLER was also an invited guest. The Commissioners have not yet completed their report, and it will hardly be submitted to the President before Saturday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Philip D. Swing, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio; Samuel C. Burnet, Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth District of New-Jersey; William H. Robb, Collector of Internal Revenue Eighth District of Ohio; John Yager, Collector of Internal Revenue Twelfth District of Illinois; George W. Graham, Assessor of Internal Revenue Fourth District of Virginia; Charles Stephanie, Assessor of Internal Revenue Twelfth District of Illinois; Thomas F. Wallace, Consul at Bogota; J. F. Huber, Appraiser of Merchandise at Louisville; John M. Watson, Register of the Land Office at Litchfield, Minn.

Revenue Marine Promotions.—First Lieut. C. F. Chase, to be Captain; Second Lieuts. D. C. Mullett, H. W. Harwood, Russell Glover, J. B. Moore, J. H. Parker and F. M. Munger, to be First Lieutenants.

"AN ERIE RAID."

Complete History of the Susquehanna Railroad War.

The Extraordinary Proceedings of the Erie Ring and Its Lawyers and Judges—Charles Francis Adams, Jr.'s, Article in the North American Review.

From advance sheets of the *North American Review*, which is to be published today, we are enabled to give the following extended abstract of Mr. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.'s, able and thorough article on the remarkable Susquehanna Railroad war of last Summer, to which reference has already been made in these columns. Mr. ADAMS here gives a consecutive account of this extraordinary affair, a contest, he justly remarks in the opening paragraphs of his article, "marked by legal scandals almost unparalleled, and actually resulting in an attempt at armed warfare between corporations."

Mr. ADAMS first sketches the position of the Susquehanna Railroad, shows its importance as a connecting link between the New-York Central and the trade of the East, and the Erie roads, and explains how the Erie managers came to look upon it with greedy eyes, and finally determined to get possession of it at all hazards. Regarding the early history and position of the road Mr. ADAMS says:

"The Albany and Susquehanna was designed by its projectors as a purely local road. As such its history could never have been a very interesting one, except to its projectors and owners. It happened, however, to occupy a bit of debatable territory between the two great trunk lines just mentioned, (the Albany and the Erie,) and hence derived its importance. New-England has always been in railroad history a sort of an appanage of the Central Railroad of New-York. Both freight and passengers passing to and fro between Boston and the West naturally took Albany on their way, and the Central Road, monopolizing as it did the one natural gap in the mountain ranges which divided the interior basin from the sea, looked upon this traffic as its inalienable property. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad started from this eastern terminus of the Central, and was intended to open it to the Erie at the City of Binghamton, some 140 miles from the point of departure. In the early days of the enterprise, through traffic was less regarded by railroad managers than it now is, and the future significance of this link in their system was hardly realized by either of the great trunk lines. * * * * The route was a difficult one, and the road was costly of construction; laid out on the broad-gauge principle, as a contemplated feeder of the Erie, it was forced to scale ridge after ridge in working its way from one picturesque valley to another, through which to find a natural roadway to its destination. The region through which it was to pass was neither wealthy nor of varied industries, opening to a new trade neither great markets nor a particularly active people. It encountered, therefore, even more than the average amount of those financial tribulations which mark the early history of all railroads."

These tribulations are severally stated at length, and the final completion of the road in 1869, after seventeen years of discouraging work, is noted as mainly due "to the good pluck and untiring industry of one man, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, at once the originator, President, financial agent, legal adviser and guiding spirit of the enterprise."

When the projectors had completed their road to Binghamton, they suddenly found themselves involved in all the complications and controversies of an intricate system. During these seventeen years of construction the whole aspect of affairs had changed. In 1853 all the roads in the country were local roads. In 1869 no local road was suffered to exist unless the great through roads were satisfied that it would serve no purpose in their hands, and, moreover, in the hands of their competitors. So this road became, when completed, at once a most important element in the successful prosecution of the plans of Messrs. GOULD and FISK, who had by this time succeeded in firmly establishing themselves in the practical ownership of the Erie Railway:

"It was so from two points of view—either as regarded their competition with the Central Road for the carriage of the produce of the West to New-England, or, still more important, as regarded their competition with other agencies for the carriage of coal to the same region. The anthracite coal deposits of America lie but a short distance to the south of the Erie Railway. Disappointed in the hope of successfully competing with the Central Road for the carriage of the produce of the West, convinced at last by hard experience that the more of this business the road undertook to do the more hopelessly bankrupt it became, the Erie managers had more and more turned their attention to the business of transporting coal. In this also they were subject to a very sharp competition, particularly from the wealthy companies which themselves owned the coal-beds, and which now proposed to supplement their business as colliers with that of carriers also. This by no means met the views of the Erie people. They were now entering into vast contracts with various coal companies to haul many hundreds of thousands of tons per annum; they naturally wished to extend their connection, as by so doing they accomplished two ends—they shut the coal companies up in their mines, making them dependent on the Erie Railway for access to their markets, and at the same time they secured to themselves a monopoly in so far as the consumers were concerned; they, in fact, placed themselves as an indispensable medium between producer and consumer. The Albany and Susquehanna Road might well develop into an independent and competing line; hence they greatly coveted the possession of it. By it they would not only secure an access to Albany, but would forge the link which was to unite the Erie with a whole network of roads running north and east from Albany throughout coal-consuming New-England."

Finding that Mr. RAMSEY, then the controlling influence in the Albany and Susquehanna management, would not listen to any proposals to transfer the road, the Erie manipulators began their preparations to obtain possession of it, "or," as they more graphically would have said, "to 'gobble' it." Mr. ADAMS clearly sketches the situation at this time. The direction of the road was divided, a portion being dissatisfied with Mr. RAMSEY's management, and the differences were to be decided at the next regular election. The desire of the Erie possessors was to obtain control for a longer or a shorter period, to include the election day, of the majority of the stock, and thus get possession of the property.

"The stock of the road was nominally quoted at about twenty-five per cent. of its par value; it was rarely bought or sold, and was supposed to possess little real value, except as representing the control of the enterprise. It was almost exclusively in the hands of three classes of owners—the directors and those dwelling along the line of the road, subscribing municipalities, and certain capitalists who held it as security for money advanced and expended in construction. The subscription-books of the Company had never been closed, as but $2,800,000 of the $4,000,000 of authorized capital had ever been subscribed, and of the amount of stock which had been subscribed for, $800,000 had been forfeited in the manner already mentioned."

The first move of Erie was for the stock held by municipalities. The Ramsey party here felt secure, for the law authorized the Town Commissioners to sell the stock only for cash and at its par value. But suddenly they were dismayed to learn that Erie agents were in the towns offering par for their stock, provided the offer was accepted at once. In a number of cases the Commissioners sold, and thus the control of several hundred shares was secured. But this process involved a considerable outlay of money and no inconsiderable risk of loss, so Erie resolved on another plan, and thus Mr. ADAMS describes it:

"Stimulated by the passion which Mr. FISK has happily described as an inherited disposition 'to rescue things out of somebody else,' one Sunday afternoon, early in August, a party of gentlemen met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in New-York and arranged a new plan, involving the certain transfer of the road into their hands, but avoiding the necessity of further pecuniary outlay. A negotiation was successfully concluded for the purchase of $450,000 of the stock of various towns on the following terms; no money was to pass, but the bonds of Messrs. GOULD and FISK were given, binding them to purchase and pay for the stock after the election, provided the Commissioners should at the election vote as the givers of the bond should direct. The legal effect of such an arrangement may well have escaped the Town Commissioners, but Messrs. FISK and GOULD had not, as a rule, up to this time been found deficient in matters of technical nicety. These bonds had no binding force whatever. It was not a sale for cash, it was contrary to law and to public policy; it was an arrangement wholly beyond the powers of the Commissioners to make, and one which the Courts would not sustain. The Commissioners who accepted these bonds, and who subsequently did vote as those who gave them dictated, were public officials; as such their duties were prescribed and were sufficiently simple: they could sell, and they could vote, but if they sold it was to be for cash down, and if they voted it was to be on their own judgments and not on those of other people."

On the 3d of August the certificates of town stock were presented for transfer, and after some hesitation, all stock sold for cash and paid for by either side, was transferred, but the transfer was denied where, in the opinion of the Treasurer, the transaction was not completed. As a move of defense the Ramsey party detained the 12,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company yet unissued.

"On the 5th he (Mr. RAMSEY) took the subscription-book home with him, held a meeting of a few friends, and among them they wrote down their names for 9,500 shares of stock. It was fully understood that the subscription bound those who made it to no immediate payments; ten per cent. was to be paid in at once, and for this RAMSEY was to provide; the remainder would only be called in as should be ordered by the board of directors whom this very stock would elect. Meanwhile, if any of the subscribers desired to get rid of their stock, RAMSEY undertook to relieve them of it."

Regarding this transaction Mr. ADAMS says:

"That this subscription, made by directors in secret on the eve of an election, and with a view of affecting that election, should have subsequently been held legal, is open to criticism; its good faith even might well have been suspected; but that, on grave consideration, it should be justifiable, is perhaps as severe a censure as could be passed on the condition of affairs existing in the community in which it was made. Yet, under the circumstances, unnecessary and unfortunate as the step afterward proved to have been, Mr. RAMSEY and his friends were justified in taking it."

Mr. RAMSEY's resources were already strained to the utmost, and so he had recourse to Mr. DAVID GROESBECK, (who had advanced the loan by which the Company had been enabled to complete the road,) and drew on him for $100,000; he had also subscribed for some stock in GROESBECK's name. The subscription Mr. GROESBECK declined, but honored the draft, receiving as collateral for it a deposit of $150,000 of the equipment bonds of the Company, which belonged to the road, and which Mr. RAMSEY procured from the Treasurer for the purpose of so pledging them. The ten per cent. of the subscription was then paid in, and the 9,500 shares were placed on the books to the credit of the nominal subscribers, each of whom gave him a voting proxy for the coming election.

Having secured as far as possible the stock of the towns, Erie's next blow was directed at the stock received just before the completion of the road, and held as collateral:

"Two blocks of this were outstanding,—one in the hands of CHASE, the other in those of GROESBECK. On the application of Messrs. GOULD and FISK's counsel, an injunction was issued by Mr. Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, forbidding any votes being cast upon this stock, and ordering its transfer to a receiver pending judicial investigation; all this upon the ground that the stock was unlawfully issued. The books were to close upon the 7th, the order was procured on the 4th."

The Ramsey party in the meantime had commenced a suit before Judge PARKER, of Owego, which resulted in the inevitable injunction by which the transfer of the Company's books of 700 shares belonging to the town of Oneonta, which the Erie party claim to have purchased, was prevented. This injunction Mr. SHEARMAN, a partner of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, succeeded in getting dissolved. It now lacked a few days only of the date when transfers previous to the election were to cease, and it was time for close quarters:

"Not content with the success of his defensive operations, the Erie counselor at once assumed a vigorous offensive. Two new suits were initiated—one to compel the immediate transfer of that very Oneonta stock which the Company had just previously sought to prevent; and the other, a more vital thrust still, sought to restrain RAMSEY himself from the further performance of his duties as President of the Company. It is almost unnecessary to say that both the desired orders were almost immediately obtained. The Board of Direction was divided into two hostile camps exactly equal in strength—they stood seven to seven. The suspension of Mr. RAMSEY thus turned the scale, and placed the Erie opposition in the majority. It remained only to call a meeting of the Directors, over which the Vice-President, whose sympathy with the Erie movement was pronounced, would preside, and this meeting would vote out of office the present Treasurer, who hesitated about the desired transfers, and would replace him by a suitable successor. Absolute control of the books thus secured, the election might be regarded as a mere matter of detail. All the day of that meeting the offices of the Company swarmed with indignant directors and opposing counsel; angry words passed, loud threats were uttered; the suspended President was informed that his presence was undesired, and the unsuspended Vice-President showed a strong disposition to assume also the duties of Treasurer in so far as these involved the entering of transfers and the issuing of certificates of stock. At last a sort of tussle took place over the books, and then the Police were called in, who established an angry truce. All this took place on the 5th; on the 7th the books were to be closed."

The control of the books by the Erie party implied the control of the road, and so, by the advice of counsel, they were surreptitiously removed in the night-time and held by the Ramsey party. Erie was further discomfited by the serving of a judicial order by an attorney of the Ramsey Ring on four of the opposition wing of the direction at their first meeting, restraining them from acting as directors of the Company, or from interfering with its affairs. Now

"The President, Vice-President and a majority of the Board of Direction were now suspended, and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was suspended with them; every one was enjoined; there was no one authorized to give an order or to pay out a dollar; chaos was come again."

So Mr. SHEARMAN immediately made a new move:

"Recognizing the fact that a Court of Equity had done this mischief through the exercise of one of its powers, Mr. SHEARMAN was inspired with a conviction that the same Court must repair it by the exercise of another power,—injunctions had occasioned the dead-lock, a receivership must dissolve it. A new suit was at once commenced, the complaint in which set forth the existing condition of affairs, and prayed for the appointment of receivers who should operate the road, and so avert the disastrous consequences otherwise sure to ensue. This paper was drawn up by Mr. SHEARMAN at his office in the Twenty-third-street Opera-house, on the afternoon of Friday, the 6th of August. It was not ready for signature until the hour of 10 o'clock P. M."

Telegrams were sent to Mr. Justice BARNARD who was on the morning of that day in the country at the bedside of a dying relative, and his presence was secured in the vicinity of the Opera-house at this very time.

"And the surprisingly brief period of fifteen minutes thus sufficed to go through all the forms and make all the inquiries necessary to satisfy the judicial mind in regard to so trifling a matter as the receivership of some 150 miles of railroad, involving millions of capital. His signature was at once secured to an order appointing CHARLES COURTER, of whom he probably knew absolutely nothing, and JAMES FISK, Jr., of whom he undoubtedly knew a great deal, receivers of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad."

In the meantime the Ramsey party had secured the appointment of a receiver, a Mr. PRUYNE, of Albany, by Mr. Justice PECKHAM, of the Supreme Court of the Albany District. The extraordinary scene at the office of the Company the next day, and the ludicrous behavior and experince of Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., are described by Mr. ADAMS as follows:

"Thus, on Saturday, the 7th of August, everything indicated a collision of forces. No sooner had Receiver FISK reached Albany, and received the reports of his scouts, than he hastened with his friends to the offices of the Company. He arrived there toward 8 o'clock. In spite of this praiseworthy activity on their part, Messrs. FISK and COURTER, on proceeding to take possession of the premises, encountered a somewhat unexpected obstacle in the person of a Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, the superintendent of the road, who, upon being informed of their errand, announced that he was already in possession under the orders of Receiver PRUYN, and further intimated that he did not propose to abandon it. A very amusing and somewhat exciting scene then ensued. The junior appointee of Mr. Justice BARNARD presented his papers to the superintendent, seated himself on the table, announced himself as Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., of New-York, come to take possession, and prepared to do so if it required 'millions of money and an unlimited number of men.' He further added that this was his twenty-sixth raid of the same character, and that he proposed 'to take you fellows;' to all of which Mr. VAN VALKENBURG pleasantly replied that he 'hoped he would have a good time doing it.' His companions Mr. FISK introduced as his 'boys,' and invited them in to possess themselves. Quite a lively colloquy ensued, which was not satisfactory to Mr. FISK, who from words gradually proceeded to overt acts, and finally ordered his 'boys' to put the other 'boys' out. Unfortunately the preponderance of force was not on his side. Instead of ejecting his opponents, he was summarily ejected himself, and, after being ignominiously and very roughly hustled down stairs, he found himself in the street in a very disheveled condition. Nor did his discomfiture stop here; no sooner did he reach the pavement than he was arrested by a fiery little individual, claiming to be a Policeman, and ignominiously marched off to the Station-house. As no complaint was preferred, he was speedily released but probably not until he had discovered that his arrest, like his ejectment, was the work, not of a policeman, but of an employe of the Company. No sooner was he again a free man than he returned to the charge. Mr. PRUYN was now at the offices in person, claiming to be in possession as receiver, and a crowd of lawyers, officers, and parties in interest had assembled. The heads of the opposing factions met face to face. No further riotous demonstrations were attempted, but, pending advices from New-York, Mr. FISK kept up the semblance of a possession. He evidently bore no ill-will to Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, on account of the rough treatment of the morning, as he even went so far as to compliment that gentleman on his display of energy, and to signify a desire to extend to him his personal favor. As to Mr. RAMSEY, Mr. FISK, as a happy solution of existing complications, suggested that the possession of the road should be decided, not as of old by a personal contest between the heads of the opposing factions, but by the goddess of chance, or whatever other divinity may preside over the issue of a game of 'seven-up;' and, with such interchange of amenities and pleasant sallies of wit, with now and again the service of some notice or order of Court, and perhaps an injunction or two, the protégé of BARNARD beguiled the weary monotony of the day."

A sweeping injunction was now obtained by Mr. SHEARMAN, in New-York, by virtue of which Mr. Receiver PRUYN, the Sheriff of the county, the Albany Police, and all the railroad employes were restrained from any interference with Receivers COURTER and FISK. And, moreover, a writ of assistance was likewise ordered to issue, by which the Sheriff, and, if need be, the *posse comitatus*, was placed at the disposal of Messrs. FISK and COURTER. Now—probably for the first time on record—both injunction and writs were forwarded to their destination for service by electric telegraph:

"That afternoon officers in Albany actually undertook to serve on parties to a suit processes which had been issued in New-York not an hour before, on the strength of affidavits as to facts which had that day occurred in Albany. In place of making service with the original, bearing the seal of the Court and the signature of the Judge, the very ink of the copies which the officers had in their hands were not yet dry. Of course such service was contemptuously disregarded, nor did the Sheriff presume to insist upon it."

This was Saturday afternoon. After some parley, a species of truce was arranged to hold over the coming Sunday. Mr. FISK and his friends among the directors, returned to New-York to get advice and the originals of the telegraphic writs; Mr. PRUYN and the Ramsey party, stoutly prepared themselves for such trials as the morrow might bring forth. The issue now presented was, in plain language, one simply of judicial nerve. It was a conflict between the Judiciary of New-York City, represented by Mr. Justice BARNARD, and of the country represented by Mr. Justice PECKHAM, of Albany.

The Ramsey party at Albany, without a moment's delay, prepared to checkmate the Erie party:

"The last New-York suit had enjoined the Albany receiver from any interference with the New-York receivers, and had been accompanied by a writ of assistance. This was now met in the usual way. A new Albany suit enjoined the New-York receiver from any interference with Mr. PRUYN, and at the same time an order was issued by Judge PECKHAM restraining the Sheriffs from taking any action under the writs of assistance. It was further sought to punish Mr. FISK for a contempt of Court in interfering with its receiver on the previous Saturday, but this the Judge held it necessary to send to a referee to take evidence and report. A temporary injunction was granted, and Mr. FISK was ordered to appear and show cause on the 13th, why this should not be made permanent.

Such were the legal complications encountered by Mr. FISK on his return to the scene of his labors early on Monday morning. He was distinctly checkmated at Albany, and the order checkmating him and forbidding the Sheriffs to interfere to put him in possession, was already on the express-train which had left Albany at 8 A. M., and would be due in Binghamton, at the other end of the coveted road, at 3 o'clock that afternoon. A party to a conflict, however, who operates by steam, is at a manifest disadvantage when acting against one who dispatches writs by telegraph. In the present case Mr. FISK, baffled at one end of the line, went vigorously to work a hundred and forty miles away at the other end of it. While the express-train was toiling along to Binghamton, enjoining, as it went, all Sheriffs and others from paying any attention to his writs of assistance, the telegraph was flashing those writs direct to Binghamton, and commanding that immediate possession should be given to his representatives. Accordingly just before 2 o'clock, and as the afternoon train for Albany was on the point of leaving Binghamton, the Sheriff of Broome County made his appearance, and, by virtue of a writ of Judge BARNARD's, fresh from the telegraph wires, proceeded to take possession of all the property of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, including the train then standing at the station. The Barnard receivers were thus fairly installed in possession of the Binghamton end of the road, of the point where it connected with the Erie. An Assistant Superintendent of the Erie Railway was at once appointed Superintendent of the Albany and Susquehanna, and a conductor of the same road was ordered to take out the regular train to Albany, which was still standing at the platform where it was seized. Matters were evidently approaching a crisis. Different sets of receivers were operating the two ends of the road, and two Sheriffs, bearing conflicting processes, were rapidly approaching each other on trains drawn by the locomotives and directed by the officers of the hostile factions."

Mr. VAN VALKENBURG hearing of the proceedings of the Erie party, ordered by telegraph the stopping of every train, and sent a load of workmen up the road in a special train to meet the Erie force advancing from Binghamton, and spreading their writs abroad as they moved along. Then followed the war on the road, the fight in the tunnel, the appeal to the Governor of the State, the advance of the military, the judicial farce, or, as Mr. ADAMS terms it, the "battle of the Judges," and the final temporary placing of the road into the charge of Gov. HOFFMAN, about which so much was published in these columns from our correspondents at the time. Mr. ADAMS gives a graphic sketch of this novel and scandalous campaign—too long, however, to quote here.

Of the events just preceding the election Mr. ADAMS gives a minute account. The Erie party were determined to get possession of the forfeited stock that had been re-issued, and stood in the names of GROESBECK and others:

"Judge BARNARD was therefore petitioned to appoint a receiver of this stock. The order was immediately granted, and Mr. WILLIAM J. A. FULLER, an individual who had once been a clerk in Mr. FIELD's office, was named receiver, and directed to take immediate possession of the property. Armed with this order, and accompanied by a Sheriff's officer, the new receiver proceeded at once to Mr. GROESBECK's office and demanded his scrip. Upon Mr. GROESBECK's demurring somewhat at being deprived of his property in this summary way, Receiver FULLER proceeded to explain to him the mysterious terrors of a writ of assistance, which almost unknown process he intimated he had somewhere at hand. Mr. GROESBECK was tolerably familiar, from long experience, with all the usual judicial processes which are auxiliary to New-York financial combinations, but writs of assistance were implements strange to him. The element of the unknown seems to have produced the desired effect, and Mr. GROESBECK delivered to Mr. FULLER certificates for 900 shares of stock. Under the same authority this gentleman further collected other certificates representing 1,600 additional shares. His duty was simply, at the most, to hold these shares pending the result of litigation as to the legality of their issue; he subsequently, as will be seen, took what may be called very enlarged views of these duties.

The story of the election is told in the following extracts:

"Both parties had now gathered up their strength for the election which was to take place on the 7th of September.

It was provided in the by-laws of the Company that the polls should be opened at 12 o'clock on the day of election, and should continue open for one hour; no transfers of shares were to take place during the thirty days next preceding the election; three inspectors were provided for, to be chosen each year by the stockholders; it was their duty to conduct the election; they were to be provided by the Secretary with a list of stockholders entitled to vote, and to them also upon that day the transfer-book was to be submitted. To this state of the law and the facts the two parties prepared to conform their plans. It was, in the first place, incumbent on the Ramsey party to restore the books to the offices of the Company. This was done very secretly on the night preceding the election. * * * * * * The aspect of affairs was not, on the whole, propitious to the Erie party as the day of election drew near. Their opponents held the books, which forced them to act very much in the dark, and the inspectors of election were understood to incline to the Ramsey interest. That a majority of the stock also inclined to it was a matter of less moment. The situation was full of difficulty; but the men called upon to meet it were full of resource. Their preliminary step was naturally to lay in a sufficient supply of judicial orders. The regular inspectors must, in the first place, be got out of the way. It was ascertained that they were not stockholders; the by-laws required that the inspectors should be chosen from among the stockholders. The Fisk-Gould counsel at once applied to Judge CLERKE, a colleague of Judge BARNARD's, in the First District, and that Magistrate granted, as a matter of course, an *ex parte* order, restraining the inspectors from acting as such. Having obtained this process from Judge CLERKE, and filed it away for use at the proper moment, the counsel next applied to Judge BARNARD. They quietly commenced a suit in the name of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company against Messrs. RAMSEY, PRUYN, PHELPS and SMITH, the President, Receiver, Secretary and leading counsel of the Company, to recover damages for the abstraction of its books. On this complaint they obtained from Judge BARNARD, on the evening of the day preceding the election, an order of arrest against the defendants, with bail fixed at $25,000. This, be it remembered, was a judicial proceeding in New-York, and not in Constantinople. Thus panoplied in orders, all parties repaired, on the 6th, to Albany. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD came from the pleasant shades of his Summer retreat among the hills of Berkshire, and Mr. SHEARMAN, his associate in the practice of the law, had, for the nonce, quitted his offices in the Grand Opera-house, in order himself to be at the right hand of his chief in conducting those delicate proceedings so skillfully and secretly planned in New-York. The former gentleman was doubtless actuated only by a high sense of his professional duty to his clients, but Mr. SHEARMAN may have been braced for the approaching crisis by the fell purpose he had recently avowed of pursuing even for forty years the miscreants who had failed properly to respect the orders of the distinguished Magistrate with whom his own relations were such models of propriety. Having arrived in Albany, the last-named gentleman repaired at once to the Capitol, where he carefully informed himself as to the details of the election. This done, a general conference was held at the Delavan House, and the plan of operations was matured. The first object was to secure the organization of the meeting; that once done, arrangements of a satisfactory nature had been made to hold it. The trap was to be sprung just before the hour appointed for the election, when the regular inspectors were to be enjoined by the service upon them of Judge CLERKE's *ex parte* order. The whole regular machinery being thus dislocated, a preliminary organization was to be effected, three new and thoroughly sound inspectors were to be chosen, which would insure the control of the election and the subsequent possession of the Susquehanna Railway. Every detail was arranged, every person who was to play a part was designated and carefully taught his rôle. Such was the extreme caution used that Mr. SHEARMAN himself wrote out the appropriate resolutions, and indorsed upon them the order in which, and the very second at which, they were to be offered; while Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD personally handed certain of them to the leading performers, with further verbal instructions.

Early the next morning there took place one of the most remarkable comparisons of watches on record. A special messenger visited the Dudley Observatory, and obtained the exact time, which was by him communicated to every active performer in the approaching farce; or, rather, to all except the vulgar majority, to whom time was of no consequence, they being hired by the day, and constituting the fierce democracy of the occasion. These gentlemen arrived by the morning train from New-York; they were a very singular party, such as is more frequently seen in the neighborhood of the riotous election precincts of New-York City than in the offices of respectable corporations. A breakfast was negotiated for them by an employe of the Fall River line of steamers, which constituted "Admiral" FISK's naval command, at the saloon in the station; and there they stood and fed at the counter, as rough a set of patriots as ever stuffed a ballot or hit from the shoulder. Some of them had coats and some had not; their clothes were in various stages of dilapidation, as also were their countenances; open shirts disclosed muscular breasts, and rolled-up trowsers stockingless feet; one man saved himself the trouble of rolling up both legs of his trowsers by having only one; they emphatically belonged to that class technically known as "roughs," a class subsequently defined by a witness as "men with scarred faces and noses, and black eyes." Under the circumstances it was little to be wondered at that, while they indulged in a "square meal," the keeper of the saloon gave directions to have his silver counted. Pending the feeding of the democracy, their proxies were in course of preparation; at last all was ready, and between 11 and 12 o'clock they were marched up fifty strong to the offices of the Company.

Everywhere things proceeded exactly according to plan. * * * By this time all the parties were collected at the offices of the Company. It might fairly be called a mixed society. Mr. VAN VALKENBURG had tendered to the Governor's receivers a guard of men from the shops of the road, but these had been refused, and a large force of Albany Police were on duty in the building. Some thirty of the employes of the Company were on hand against an emergency, but under positive orders not to enter the offices until sent for. Upstairs was a large array of stockholders, directors, real and contingent, a few receivers, and a score or two of counsel. Then came the New-York importation of ruffians, who were divided into squads under the command of divers officials of the Fall River boats, the Erie Railway, and the Grand Opera house; thus marshaled, and each man proxy in hand, they were marched into the room and formed in line at one end of it. Besides these there was present a choice collection of Albanians of somewhat similar character, either neutrals or inclined to Mr. RAMSEY. How they got there did not appear, but if the instructions to the Police to allow no one but holders of certificates of stock to pass upstairs were enforced that day, these certificates were certainly held by a great many strange characters. The Erie party, prominent among whom were Messrs. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, THOMAS G. SHEARMAN and JAMES FISK, Jr., took possession of the directors' room, which their assortment of "New-York stock holders" wellnigh filled; in the adjoining room were Messrs. RAMSEY, PRUYN, and their friends and advisers.

Exactly at 11:45 o'clock, by Observatory time, one Col. NORTH, to whom that rôle in the Erie parts had been assigned, moved the organization of the meeting. No opposition was encountered, and the gentleman cast for the part of Chairman was duly installed. The resolve indorsed "No. 1, Immediate," was then recited by Col. NORTH, Mr. SHEARMAN standing at his side watch in hand, and the old inspectors were voted out of office and the new ones in. The officers thus elected at once retired to the Treasurer's room, where the poll was to be held, whither they were immediately followed by Mr. SHEARMAN, still watch in hand; having satisfied himself that all was in readiness there, this master of ceremonies immediately returned to the side of Col. NORTH and resumed his comparison of time-pieces. At last he said: "It is now one minute of twelve; keep your watch open and be sure that you offer these resolutions at a little after twelve, and not before; and, in order to make sure, wait a few seconds after twelve, but not more than fifteen seconds." With this parting injunction he left the Colonel to his own devices, and "at thirty seconds of twelve" returned to the inspectors' room, just in time to find an injunction served on those officials. It was issued on the complaint of DAVID GRESBECK, and enjoined an election unless the stock held by him was first voted on. Now, at last, was developed the entire significance of the *ex parte* order under which Mr. WILLIAM J. A. FULLER was made receiver of this stock. There were 2,500 shares of it; Mr. GROESBECK had paid for several hundred of them; he was at that very moment in the next room; he was on every ground bitterly opposed to the Erie direction, and to the parody of an election then in process; Mr. WILLIAM J. A. FULLER was the receiver of the stock, and it was to this receiver, now conveniently standing at his elbow, that Mr. SHEARMAN turned and remarked: "An injunction has been served restraining this election from going on, unless the votes on the 2,400 shares which you hold are first received, and you had better vote." Thus appealed to, Mr. FULLER modestly replied that he had not intended to vote at this election, but having been appointed receiver he deemed it his duty to do all in his power to preserve the property, and concluded his statement by giving as a reason for his vote that the ticket which he offered was composed of men of the highest character and ability, whose election would best secure the rights of all parties to the litigation. At the close of these remarks he actually voted, and the curious spectacle was exhibited of a Court of Equity taking a man's stock away from him on the ground that it was illegally issued and could not be voted on at all, and then proceeding to vote on it itself, before the man's face and against his wishes. * * * After Mr. FULLER had thus relieved Mr. GROESBECK of the trouble of voting, and after the meeting in the next room had gone through a nominal reorganization to meet the letter of the law, the polls were declared open. The inspectors were withal curiously careless, or too intent on the passage of time to think of aught else; they certainly neglected to be qualified by taking oath as to the performance of their duties, which was specially prescribed in the by-laws; neither did they use any ballot-box, other than the straw hat of one of their number. In this, however, the ballots were deposited, and the election went briskly on for some fifteen minutes, when, under the names of John Doe, Richard Roe and James Jackson, the inspectors were again enjoined, this time from any further proceedings. Most of their tickets had, however, already been voted, and this injunction was violated by the reception of others subsequently offered, only in a moderate degree.

Meanwhile events did not stand still in the little library adjoining the directors' room, where Mr. RAMSEY and his friends were collected. The Sheriff of Albany, after leaving the office of his legal adviser, proceeded to "do his duty." As Mr. RAMSEY was intently listening in the President's office to Col. NORTH, who was moving the organization in the next room, some one suddenly touched his arm, and he became conscious of the Sheriff at his side. Here was a thunderbolt. At the very instant when his presence was most necessary, when all depended on the full possession of his liberty and his faculties, he found himself, the Secretary of the Company and his legal adviser, under arrest. The thing could not have been better timed. The officials of the road were arrested just when they should have been organizing their meeting. Nor did the possible benefit to be derived from this measure stop here. The election was limited to one hour, and the Sheriff was instructed 'to do his duty.' He might have effected his arrest at 10 o'clock: but had he done so, the parties would have been bailed at once, and the arrest might as well not have been made. The votes on which Mr. RAMSEY relied were, of course, held by him in the usual form of proxies; they were, in fact, on this day so cast by him. Could he, therefore, be held in durance, away from the offices, by any fictitious delays and objections, for one short hour, the election would be over and irrevocably decided against him. * * * * Mr. RAMSEY proposed at first to leave the room to consult his friends, but was requested by the Sheriff to remain in it, and here he was soon visited by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of counsel for the Erie Railway Company, who satisfied himself that the Sheriff was doing 'his duty' by taking a comprehensive glance at the situation. Finding this greatly to his mind, he then proceeded, with a smile indicative of profound satisfaction and with his thumbs in the armholes of his waistcoat, to inquire of Mr. RAMSEY as to the present condition of his health. Mr. RAMSEY has the reputation of being a remarkably cool and imperturbable man, so that now, when his counsel, Mr. SMITH, entered the room in a state of intense excitement and indignation, and also under arrest, he received simply a direction to go back, and attend to the election, while Mr. RAMSEY himself effected the bail arrangements. It is not clear whether the Sheriff lacked nerve to construe his duty as he might have done, or whether the delay already occasioned was considered sufficient; at any rate, though he certainly arrested his prisoners at exactly the proper moment, he did not remove them from the building. He was, indeed, even provided with blank bail bonds, which were produced, and filled, though not until objection had been made to the security of one or two gentlemen notoriously worth millions; and this done the prisoners were released."

The meeting organized by Mr. SMITH in the hall before the offices, and this meeting had proceeded to choose inspectors, who were duly sworn, and received from the Secretary the prescribed list of stockholders. They then opened their polls in the same room and at the same desk at which opposition inspectors were still sitting. Mr. SHEARMAN immediately stepped in front of them and began, on various grounds, to challenge every vote. Of course his challenge was disregarded, but the process was kept up by himself or others, until, toward 1 o'clock, both polls were declared closed. Neither party attempted to vote at the polls of the other, nor was there any disorder or disturbance. The two Boards then canvassed their votes; the Erie Board declared that the ticket voted for at their polls had received 13,400 votes, and was elected. Shortly afterward the Ramsey Board declared that the ticket voted for at their poll had received 10,742 votes, and was elected. The two Boards of Directors thus chosen then met and organized, the one by the choice of Col. CHURCH as President, and the other by the re-election of Mr. RAMSEY; and having then sufficiently regarded each other from the opposite sides of the directors' room, in due time they adjourned.

The election was over, and apparently nothing was decided by it. Each of the Boards elected claimed to be the regular and only lawful one, and neither of them in any way recognized the other. Fortunately the agents of Gov. HOFFMAN were still in actual possession. Gov. HOFFMAN was the one person now responsible, and he very wisely called upon the Courts to decide who was legally entitled to the possession of the road. At his direction the Attorney-General, immediately after the election, began a new suit, in which all parties litigant were included, and a general decision on the merits was prayed for. This was the only way to cut the knot. The previous litigation was in a state of hopeless chaos. Twenty-two suits had been begun, a score of injunctions had been issued, numberless orders had been made, and both parties now stood ready to continue the same style of warfare, just as long as any Judge could be found who disregarded the duties of his position on the one side, or who did not lack nerve on the other."

Of this trial a careful account is also given:

"The trial lasted ten days, and a vast amount of evidence was put in. Mr. FISK and Mr. GOULD were conspicuous by their absence from the witness-stand; but their counsel were put upon it, and Messrs. HARRIS and SHEARMAN each told his own story. Some features of the evidence and incidents of the trial were far from creditable. Among these may especially be mentioned an attempt to create an impression that Mr. RAMSEY had once been under an indictment for forgery. So grave a charge seemed most unlikely to be made without some shadow of reason. In this case, however, it was wantonly advanced, and even the machinery through which it was manufactured was subsequently exposed. Naturally this proceeding and others reacted violently on those who had sought to derive advantage from them. Public feeling in the Court-room and in the city of Rochester grew very strong as the case proceeded, showing itself in ways not to be mistaken. As the case was on the equity side of the Court, there was no intervention of a jury, no chance of an inability to agree on a verdict. After the evidence was all in, and the case had been elaborately argued by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD for the Erie party, and by Mr. HENRY SMITH for the Susquehanna party, Judge SMITH took the papers, but reserved his decision. It was January before this was made public."

Regarding this decision, Mr. ADAMS says:

"There are occasions when the scales of justice become almost an incumbrance, and both hands clutch at the sword alone. Whether the Magistrate upon whom the decision of this cause devolved was right in holding this to be such an occasion is not now to be discussed; it is enough to say that his decision sustained at every point the Ramsey Board, and crushed in succession all the schemes of the Erie Ring. The opinion was most noticeable in that it approached the inquiry in a large spirit."

Regarding the position of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and Mr. SHEARMAN in this business, Mr. ADAMS writes as follows. The passage is one of the best in the article:

"A few words may here be not out of place concerning the much-discussed question of the limits, if there be any, of the duty which counsel owe to their clients. The celebrated dictum of Lord BROUGHAM in this regard is sufficiently general in its terms: 'An advocate, by the sacred duty which he owes his client, knows, in the discharge of that office, but one person in the world, that client and none other. To save that client by all expedient means, to protect that client at all hazards and costs to all others, and among others to himself, is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the destruction which he may bring upon any other. Nay, separating even the duties of a patriot from those of an advocate, and casting them, if need be, to the wind, he must go on reckless of the consequences, if his fate it should unhappily be to involve his country in confusion for his client's sake!' Certainly no counsel could have acted more fully up to both the letter and spirit of this famous rule, than did Messrs. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, of counsel for the Erie Railway Company, on this notable occasion. They even 'cast to the wind' the single faint limitation conveyed by Lord BROUGHAM in the words 'to save' and 'to protect' by all 'expedient means;' and, in the intense fervor of their devotion to their clients, had recourse in aggressive proceedings to processes of law which were subsequently judicially characterized as procured 'in aid of fraudulent purposes.' Attending one's clients to corporation meetings, at the head of a band of 'rude, rough, and dangerous persons,' and there acting as the master of ceremonies, through the parody of an election, was a case which undoubtedly BROUGHAM would have included in his definition, had it occurred to him; but it probably escaped his notice, from the fact that, since the fall of the Roman Republic, such proceedings have not been usual. The ingenious device, also, of arresting one's opposing counsel and holding him to $25,000 bail, at the moment when his professional services are likely to become peculiarly necessary, is a feature in legal amenities with which the English barrister could not have been expected to be familiar. A high authority has now, however, established these as part of the duties of the American advocate. Instances of similar devotion will, therefore, unless the now obsolete practice of disbarring should chance to be revived, probably hereafter become more common than they hitherto have been. The use of unusual processes of court, unpleasantly suggestive of *letters de cachet*, quietly procured and suddenly brought in play, would seem also to have met of late with an undeserved odium. Whether these will again arrive at the great efficiency as an element in litigation which they once attained in France will, perhaps, depend upon the degree of fidelity with which Sheriffs do their duty. For the shortcomings of such officials, advocates naturally cannot be held accountable, even by the most exacting of clients. The client, moreover, in whose defense BROUGHAM was prepared, if need be, 'to involve his country in confusion,' was the Queen of England; which, indeed, cannot but cause the deeper sense of a professional devotion, no less reckless, exerted in furtherance of the schemes of Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr."

The final proceedings are thus sketched:

"The legal scandals of the case were not yet quite exhausted. No sooner was this decision announced and telegraphed to New-York, than the Erie counsel at once had recourse to the Judges of that City. As a matter of course, an *ex parte* order was instantly granted, staying the entry of judgment. It reached Rochester a few hours too late; the judgment was entered. The next day a new order was obtained, staying all proceedings under the judgment, and this was served on Messrs. BANKS and MCQUADE, who were still in possession of the road. Recourse was had to Judge PECKHAM, who quietly declared the stay of no effect, and granted an order putting the Ramsey Board in possession. At last the keys were delivered to them. The Erie counsel were not yet satisfied. A motion was made to vacate the judgment. This was supported by affidavits of counsel of the most unusual nature. Imputations of unfairness, irregularity, bias, and conduct otherwise wholly unbecoming a magistrate, were advanced against Judge SMITH. The four leading lawyers of the defeated party then united in a certificate, which concluded with these singular words: 'We have examined the opinion of Mr. Justice SMITH in this cause, and, in our judgment, it is in every material part erroneous, either in fact or in law.' It may be necessary to mention here that this was a certificate of counsel on the losing side of a decided case, applying to one Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York to vacate a judgment just entered by another Judge of the same Court. It ought to be unnecessary to add that the assumptions on which the motion was based were pronounced 'simply monstrous;' and the affidavits were ordered to be stricken from the record as 'irrelevant and impertinent.' Nothing now remained to the Erie faction but the slow process of appeal, with their opponents in actual possession.

The struggle is over. Long before any action could be taken on the decision of Judge SMITH, at the General Term of the Court, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was beyond the reach of FISK and GOULD or the Erie Railway. Early in February, 1870, the Ramsey direction leased the whole property to perpetuity, and on very favorable terms, to the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company. This arrangement transferred the struggle from the comparatively weak shoulders of the railroad itself to those of one of the most powerful and wealthy corporations in the country. With it the Erie managers could not afford to quarrel, so they were fain to profess themselves satisfied with the result, and to desist from the contest."

A SPECIMEN OF THE ORGANS OF THE "RING."

The *Sun* is well known to be the organ of TWEED and FISK, Jr. What value is to be attached to its word most people now know, and the estimation in which the paper is held by the rest of the Press may be gathered from the following passages:

From the New-York Standard.

It is generally known in newspaper circles, and among the business men of New-York who are brought into relations with the Press, that the infamous course of the New-York *Sun* has had the effect of so revolting public sentiment, that it has fallen off largely in its circulation and business. The *Sun* is a stock company, and our reporter was informed by an eminent Wall-street broker, that he had an offer to purchase some of the stock within the last week at thirty per cent. less than it was held two months ago. This arises from a feeling of anxiety on the part of many of the owners of *Sun* stock to sell, and the price continues to decline. Another reason for the extraordinary falling off in the business value of the paper is the fact that the men who manage and edit the *Sun* are known to be of notoriously bad character, and we are informed that they will soon be before our Courts in an extraordinary divorce case which will create a sensation, and will afford matter for comment, and as showing how an unprincipled scoundrel can drive a wife into shame and misery and prevent her from appearing in the proceeding. Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER will be a party in this suit. Mr. SPENCER was counsel when the original divorce was obtained. Mr. SPENCER, we are informed, is anxious to make such an explanation of the matter as will clear his skirts from any suspicion of complicity with the fraud.

From the New-York World, March 1, 1870.

Unhappily, the *Sun* has no moral character. Its allegations against persons are attributed to the same spite which Mr. DANA exhibited toward President JOHNSON for refusing him the Collectorship of this port, and now exhibits toward Gen. GRANT for offering him nothing better than an Appraisership; toward Secretary FISH for refusing to put up the value of Mr. DANA's Cuban bonds, the price of his unscrupulous advocacy of the Junta; toward Mr. GREELEY for discharging him from the *Tribune* office; toward Mr. EVARTS and other stockholders in the *Sun* who decline to sell him their shares. Another difficulty is, Mr. DANA can be hired, like a bravo, to attack or defend any cause, and the *Sun* is merely the instrument for putting up his price.

From the Trenton Gazette.

The late history of DANA has been remarkable for the rapidity and completeness of his degradation. Less than three years ago no man had a deservedly higher reputation. He stood well in the estimation of the people, was regarded as an accomplished and high-toned journalist, and was the trusted friend and confidant of many of our most prominent statesmen and rulers. Today there is not a more despised or degraded man in the City of New-York, and this is saying a good deal. Men shun him as they would a deadly serpent, and he is that most abhorred and miserable of all creatures upon earth, a social Pariah. His lapse from the honorable position which he formerly occupied dates from the day and hour that he received from President GRANT an appointment to a high and lucrative, but subordinate position in the New-York Custom-house. Mr. DANA had been Assistant Secretary of War, was a well-known and influential journalist, had always been ambitious, and his head was becoming gray. He thought under these circumstances that he deserved some higher and more honorable appointment, and failing to obtain it he soured, and the whole nature of the man seemed to undergo a radical and horrible transformation. Bleating like a calf over his disappointment, he at first went among his friends and acquaintances whining that his great claims had been ignored and his extraordinary merit underrated. At first there was some sympathy felt for the sorely disappointed man, but when, instead of manful resolutions to bear his fate with seemly equanimity, his sniveling complaints waxed louder and more lugubrious, people began to regard him with contempt, and to shun him as a sour-dispositioned bore. He next began a course of most malicious and vengeful assaults upon the President and all who were in his confidence and esteem. These attacks he has kept up to the present moment, his mind day by day becoming more intensely embittered, until he is now a monomaniac on the subject of his wrongs and GRANT's injustice. On a recent occasion he even had the impudence to declare that he had "spurned the attempt of GRANT to bribe him to silence by a Custom-house appointment," when it was well known that he had licked the feet of the President in fawning obsequiousness, in his consuming ambition to secure a good position. With disgusting hypocrisy he makes patriotism, well said to be the "last refuge of a scoundrel," the excuse for these mad promptings of his evil heart. Such are the base uses to which the disappointments of mere politicians prostitute their manhood.

In forswearing allegiance to the Republican Party, he seems at the same time to have abandoned every principle of honor, honesty and decency. He has been a consistent blackmailer of the boldest character. He has levied his contributions in the most open and shameless way, and good and reputable citizens, whose misfortune it has been to attract this highwayman's attention by their prominence in the community, have been subjected to the vilest calumnies and abuse, or forced to pay him heavily to hold his assassin hand. This last instance, allusion to which begins this article, is one of the basest and most deliberate attempts to ply his infamous trade that has come to our notice. Here, fortunately, he has attacked parties who can fight him with his own weapons, and his disgraceful defeat and discomfiture is certain. This history is repeating itself in this city.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of SUNDAY, April 2, will contain a selection of matter of great variety and interest.

Among the original articles will be found a contribution from a well-known popular writer of humorous local sketches. It is entitled SIDEWALK STATUES, and will deal archæologically, artistically and historically with the wooden effigies that stand in front of the cigar and other stores of our City streets.

There will also be published a highly-interesting and instructive paper on PAINTED AND STAINED GLASS, showing how the art grew in mediæval times and was lost for centuries; how it was lately recovered, and the startling progress it has made in this and other countries. A detailed account will be given of how glass pictures are formed, as well as of the extent to which the art is exercised in this City and in Brooklyn.

Space will be given for a few LETTERS bearing on social subjects of universal interest, which have been received from correspondents.

The usual attention will be devoted to the department of CURRENT LITERATURE, which will contain a varied and interesting selection of narrative and other matter from some of the latest published books and magazines.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will afford lively reading on various recent social episodes, culled from foreign and domestic exchanges.

The DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL summary will be found as complete and interesting as usual, and the accustomed prominence will be given to ART NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.

MILITARY GOSSIP will contain a full summary of matters concerning our local regiments.

Letters from our special correspondents abroad and at our domestic centres of interest may be looked for. Local topics will be treated with the accustomed fullness and accuracy, and the latest intelligence received by telegraph and mail, up to the hour of going to press, will be as full and reliable as usual.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES is in every department carefully adapted for family reading. It addresses, in a constantly-increasing degree, the classes in this City whom it is most desirable for advertisers to reach, and is thus, as a means of business communication, of very exceptional value.

Life Insurance.—Wanted, a General Agent for this City and State for one of the oldest and most reliable companies in the country; to a suitable man a satisfactory arrangement will be made. Address G., Box 160 Times Office.

Attention is called to the sale of the four two-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 82, 84, 86 and 88 Hooper-st., Brooklyn, between Bedford and Wythe avs., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., this day, Friday, March 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

As this is the Season to Strengthen and increase the growth of hair, modern science has tested CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, and it is the only nutritious and elegant hair-dressing in the world for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling, and increasing its growth.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Warnock & Co.'s Dress Hats.—Fashionables buy them because they are all the go. No. 519 Broadway.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms. Orders of Dancing—original designs.

Wood Hangings—Patent Perfected.—Warranted if put on walls by KELTY, Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor-place.

Boys' and Youths' Hats.—Newest patterns in great variety. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, go to ESPENSCHIED, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Phrenological Examination at No. 389 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuit.

MARRIED.

PECK—FULLER.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, D. D., G. WEBSTER PECK to AUGUSTA H. FULLER, daughter of Elijah Fuller, Esq., all of the above place.

RUSHMORE—DEMAREST.—At Paterson, N. J., Wednesday, March 29, 1871, by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, D. D., of Philadelphia, SAMUEL M. RUSHMORE, of New-York City, to JENNY W., youngest daughter of Henry Demarest, Esq.

VAN DEUSEN—CRAMSIE.—On Wednesday, March 29, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, ALFRED G. VAN DEUSEN to ISABELLA T. CRAMSIE.

DIED.

BALL.—On Thursday, 30th inst., of peritonitis, MARY LOUISA, daughter of Dr. A. Brayton and Helen Stone Ball, aged 4 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 36 West 10th-st., on Saturday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLOODGOOD.—On Wednesday, March 29, ELIZA, widow of Simeon De Witt Bloodgood, and daughter of the late John Van Schaick, of Albany.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 East 28th-st., on Saturday morning, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

BETTY.—On Thursday, March 30, HANNAH STEPHENSON, wife of Wm. Betty.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, in 38th-st., third house east of 1st-av., on Saturday, April 1, at 1 o'clock.

BROWN.—On the 30th of March, GEO. M., only son of Geo. M. and Maria Louise Brown, aged 18 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from residence of parents, No. 152 East 33d-st., at 11½ A. M., Saturday, April 1.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, March 29, of Bright's disease after a long and painful illness, AMELIA, wife of N. Clark.

The funeral services will take place at Dr. Gallaudet's church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, March 31, at 1½ o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

CASWELL.—At his residence in this City, on Wednesday, March 29, JOHN CASWELL, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives of the family are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 370 5th-av., at 9½ o'clock.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, March 30, 1871, ELIZA C., wife of Samuel H. Cornell, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 227 Washington-av., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DUSENBERRY.—At Tuckaho, March 28, CHAS. DUSENBERRY, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Tuckaho station on the arrival of the 10¼ A. M. train per New-York and Harlem Railroad.

GWYRE.—On Wednesday, March 29, 1871, of a lingering illness, JOSEPH B. GWYRE, eldest son of Nathan B. and Susan S. Guire, aged 30 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Dayton, N. J., on Sunday, April 2, at 10½ A. M.

HOWARD.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., DANIEL D. HOWARD, an old resident of this City, and native of Burlington, Vt.

HASLEHURST.—On Wednesday, March 29, JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Joseph and Marietta P. Haslehurst.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, March 31, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 164 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

JARVIS.—On Wednesday, March 29, EDWARD A. JARVIS, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 33 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

KENDY.—On Wednesday, March 29, ANNIE KENDY. Funeral services at No. 10 University-place, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Wilmington, Del., for interment.

LEONARD.—On Thursday, March 30, at Grand Junction, N. J., GENEVIEVE MARY, eldest daughter of Peter H. and Virginia Leonard.

Funeral services on Friday, 31st inst., at 3½ P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 2½ P. M.

LYON.—On Wednesday evening, March 29, Mrs. MARIA LOUISE LYON, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, from the Reformed Church, on 34th-st., near 5th-av. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

STEWART.—On Wednesday, 29th inst., WALTER LIVINGSTON STEWART.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 29 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, this Friday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, March 29, GARRIT SMITH, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 [illegible], Friday next, at 3 o'clock.

TAINTOR.—On Wednesday, 29th March, in the 26th year of her age, SARAH M. TAINTOR, only daughter of the late Charles Taintor, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Friday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st. Interment at Buffalo.

THOMPSTON.—On Tuesday, 28th inst., of consumption, EMMA, beloved wife of H. R. Thompson, and daughter of William Beard, Brooklyn, aged 28 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 45 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—On Thursday evening, March 30, 1871, HARRIET A., widow of Lambert Van Valkenburgh, after a lingering illness, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 359 West 26th-st., at 4 o'clock on Friday, March 31. Remains will be taken to Hudson for interment on Saturday morning.

WELCHMAN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday morning, FREDERICK W. WELCHMAN, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Saturday afternoon, April 1, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY.
A popular course of thirteen lectures on subjects connected with health will be given at the lecture-room of All Souls' Church, No. 241 4th-av., commencing MONDAY, April 3, and continuing each successive THURSDAY and MONDAY, from 3 to 4 o'clock. Programmes and tickets at Putnam's book store, Association Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Course ticket, $5; single admission, 50 cents, at the door.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COMPRESSED IVORY SOLID SLEEVE buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 307 Centre-st.

ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Box No. 4,264.

REUNION.—EAGLESWOOD CADETS WILL meet at the Everett House on WEDNESDAY, April 5, at 7½ P. M.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. FOR APRIL, 1871.
CONTENTS.
ART.
I. AN ERIE RAID. CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR.
II. ON THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF PUBLIC OPINION IN PRUSSIA. ERNST GRYZANOVSKI.
III. MR. BRYANT'S TRANSLATION OF THE ILIAD. CHARLTON T. LEWIS.
IV. MODERN ARCHITECTURE. RUSSELL STURGIS, JR.
V. LAWYER AND CLIENT. A Review of the Correspondence of Messrs. David Dudley and Dudley Field with Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican. ALBERT STICKNEY.
VI. CRITICAL NOTICES.
Single numbers for sale by all Book-sellers and News-dealers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.
Late Ticknor & Fields and Fields, Osgood & Co.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

THE LENOX LIBRARY.

Plans for the Structure Submitted—Description of the Proposed Building—An Elegant and Costly Edifice.

The plans for the new Lenox Library—a building given to the City through the liberality of JAMES LENOX, Esq., and which, when completed, will be an honor to the Metropolis—have just been decided upon and filed at the office of the Superintendent of the Building Department. The site of the proposed edifice, as is well known, is on Fifth-avenue, opposite Central Park, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, a plot of ground 200 feet front by 125 feet in depth. The Library will cover nearly the entire lot, as it will have a frontage on the avenue of 192 feet and a depth of 114 feet. The material to be used in the construction is Lockport lime-stone, of which the whole building will be composed, the cornices as well as all other portions being of stone. The architectural design is massive and heavy, but plain, and when finished, the building will be a striking one, not so much for its elegant proportions as for its extreme simplicity. It is to be three stories in heighth, and, unlike the majority of buildings now in process of erection, it will be surmounted with a peaked instead of a Mansard roof. The entire structure is to be of iron and stone, and therefore fire-proof throughout, while, for additional security, each window will be provided with iron shutters. The interior of the building is admirably designed for the purposes intended, but simple in arrangement. Entering a spacious vestibule, the middle portion is divided into three floors, while the wings on each side have but two. Thus there are four large rooms, two in each wing, to be devoted to the library proper. These are connected by galleries over the vestibule entrance. In the middle of the building, another large saloon on the second floor is to be used as a picture-gallery until it is required for other purposes. On the first floor in the centre portion will be a reception-room, cloak-rooms, janitor's room, &c. The building will be heated with steam and provided with every modern convenience. The entire cost of the edifice, as estimated in the plans submitted, is $334,000, which, together with the value of the ground upon which it is to be erected, makes the total cost of this munificent private gift to the public over $1,000,000. Work upon the building will be commenced at once and pushed forward with dispatch under the auspices of the Lenox Library Association. The architect is Mr. RICHARD M. HUNT, No. 111 Broadway, and the builder engaged, Mr. JOHN J. TUCKER.

A Point of Law in Regard to Street Openings.

The case of LEE *et al.* vs. The Mayor, &c., which involves the extent of the right of assessment for the Madison-avenue opening, was yesterday decided by Judge INGRAHAM. It appears that by the act of 1813 the area of assessment for benefit for opening streets and avenues was made to include half the block adjoining the street opening. Subsequently the act of 1816 was passed, allowing the area of assessment to be extended to the lots on the whole street where the improvement was a continuation of an already open street. Madison-avenue was only laid out on the old map of the City as high as Eighty-sixth-street. By an act of the Legislature of 1867, its extension to One Hundred and Twentieth-street was authorized, the act being entitled, "An Act to alter the map," &c. Plaintiffs were owners of lots on Eighty-fourth-street and below, near Madison-avenue, and were assessed for benefit. They brought suit to have the assessments vacated, claiming that the act of 1816 did not apply to any street-openings not provided for in the original map, but without stating in their complaint exactly where their property was located. Defendants demurred to the complaint, and, in rendering decision, Judge INGRAHAM delivered his opinion as follows:

"The provision making this part of Madison-avenue one of the streets of the City, in like manner, as if the same had been laid out by the Commissioners, makes it subject to the same rules in opening as are applied to streets laid out on the map. The limitation as to assessment on the lots beyond half the block, I understand as applicable only to streets adjoining the portion of the avenue opened. When the avenue has been partly opened, lots on that avenue and the adjoining streets so opened are not excluded from liability to assessment. The plaintiffs' lots came within the latter class. If so, the assessment is not legal. Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with leave to amend on payment of costs." Mr. MILLER for plaintiffs; Mr. DEAN for defendant.

Singular Arrest for Embezzlement.

Some days ago a telegram was received by the Atlantic Cable from Major GREGG, Chief of the Detective Police of Liverpool, by Superintendent KELSO, asking for the arrest upon his arrival here of one THOMAS DOBSON, who was alleged to have embezzled £250 from his employers, and fled to this country with the money. The case was given to Capt. IRVING, Chief of Detectives, who placed it in the hands of Detective BENNETT. That officer soon found that DOBSON had already arrived in the steamer *Queen*, and landed, but he was finally found and arrested at an up-town boarding-house, Wednesday evening, and taken to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up. As he had $1,200 on his person, extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent him from communicating with outside persons, and, as he was induced to agree to return to England, it was supposed that the case was in promising condition for the English detective, who is now on his way to this City to take charge of the prisoner. But yesterday morning Mr. HOWE appeared at Police Head-quarters as the counsel of the prisoner, and in the afternoon Capt. IRVING was served with a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge CARDOZO, in favor of DOBSON, and returnable this morning at 10 o'clock. As the crime of embezzlement does not come within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, the Police have no hope of retaining the prisoner in custody.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The principal transactions at the Exchange, yesterday, (March 30,) were effected by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., although some other sales of minor importance were made. The attendance of buyers was quite large, and the bidding such as would indicate interest. The prices realized for the property disposed of were above the average, and the general result of the day's work a favorable one for the market. The following is the report in detail of the business transacted:

By order of the executors of HENRY SENFF, deceased, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold seven full-sized building lots, located respectively on Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, at prices ranging from $7,900 to $14,100 each. Six of these were bought by Mr. F. C. HAVEMEYER, and one by Mr. A. R. ENO. For the exact location, value per lot and other particulars, reference is made to the recapitulation below. Mr. MULLER also sold, at the same sale, to Mr. GEO. RUDD, the three-story and attic brick house and lot, known as No. 109 Clinton-place, (Eighth-street,) for $16,250. The lot in size is 23 by 93.11, the house 49 feet in depth, with extension, and at the sum named the property was considered cheap. At another executors' sale, by order of the executors of STEPHEN ALLEN, deceased, Messrs. MULLER & Co. disposed of the property situate on the north-east corner of Weehawken and Christopher streets, embracing three lots, with the brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 171, 173 and 175 Christopher-street, and two brick houses and lots on Weehawken-street, in the rear of the above premises, known as Nos. 9 and 11. The details of this sale are also given below, with names of purchasers appended. At public auction the same firm sold two lots on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at $3,150 each; purchaser, M. F. BRAISTED. All the above sales were bona fide transactions.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. offered a large lot of valuable real estate, only one piece of which, however, was disposed of, viz.: The two-story and basement brick house and lot No. 66 Crosby-street, west side, south of Spring-street, sold to PHILIP SCUYLER for $16,550. For the following property offered by this firm in the cases where no sales were effected, bids were made as follows: For the four-story brick house and lot No. 142 East Sixteenth-street, near Irving-place, $24,500; for the four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 65 St. Mark's-place, near Second-avenue, $23,500, and for the premises No. 59 Jane-street, north-west corner of Hudson-street, $16,500.

JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, sold the premises known as Nos. 180 and 186 Broome-street, north-west corner Clinton-street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, upon which two two-story and attic frame buildings are erected; the property brought $19,625, and the name of the purchaser was given out as BROCKAWAY. As to whether this sale was a genuine one or not we are unable to state, as great reticence was manifested by those conducting it. Mr. MILLER also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, a two-story brick house and lot on the north-side of Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known as No. 435; purchaser, —— KAUFMAN; price paid, $7,750. No other sales were made.

For today, at the Exchange, several sales of City property are noticed, and in addition a large lot of valuable Brooklyn property will be offered by E. H. LUDLOW & Co.

Messrs. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, have issued recently a pamphlet containing a list of cottages at Long Branch, N. J., as offered by their firm at private sale or to let. The information is of value to those contemplating a sojourn at this place of resort during the coming Summer.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold at private sale four lots on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, each 25 by 85 feet, and three full lots on the rear, fronting on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, for $29,000. Also, eight lots on the west side of Madison-avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, each 25 by 45 feet, for $22,000; and two lots on the rear, one on each street, each 25 by 100 feet, for $8,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, March 30.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 lots n. s. of 57th-st., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5, F. C. Havemeyer purchaser, $14,100 each	$28,200
2 lots s. s. of 57th-st., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., each 25x100, same purchaser, $12,200 each	24,400
2 lots s. s. of 58th-st., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 22x100.5, same purchaser, $8,650 each	17,300
1 lot s. s. of 59th-st., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, A. R. Eno purchaser	7,900
3-story and attic brick-house and lot, No. 109 Clinton-place, 8th-st., house 23x49 with extension, lot 23x93.11, Geo. Rudd purchaser	16,250
3-story brick building and lot, No. 175 Christopher-st., n. e. corner of Weehawken-st., lot 30.5x65.11x12.1x63.9, James Lee purchaser	8,500
3-story brick building and lot, No. 173 Christopher-st., adjoining above, 30 ft. 5 in. e. of Weehawken-st., lot 23.5x63.9, Mathias Williams purchaser	6,000
3-story brick building and lot, No. 171 Christopher-st., adjoining above, 50 ft. 3 in. e. of Weehawken-st., lot 23.7x63.9, same buyer as above	6,000
3-story brick-front house and lot, No. 11 Weehawken-st., 65.11 ft. n. of Christopher-st., lot 22x69.9, J. Pangburn, purchaser	5,025
3-story brick-front house and lot, No. 9 Weehawken-st., adjoining above, 87.11 ft. n. of Christopher-st., lot 22 by about 80, Dennis Markey, purchaser	5,700
2 lots s. s. 94th-st., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 27.4 by about 93, M. F. Braisted, purchaser, $3,150 each	6,300

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 66 Crosby-st., w. s., 70 ft. s. of Spring-st., house 23.1x30, lot 23.1x74.10	$16,550

By James M. Miller.

Two 2-story frame houses and one lot, Nos. 180 and 186 Broome-st., n. e. corner of Clinton-st., lot 25x100, building No. 180, 25x40, No. 186, 20x25	$19,625
2-story brick house and lot No. 435 W. 28th-st., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 25x98.9	7,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., OFFERS FOR SALE

A splendidly-furnished brown-stone house in 42d-st., near 5th-av., replete with all the most approved conveniences, or will be leased for one or more years.

Also,

Two brown-stone-front houses on Beekman-place.

Also,

A brick house in 22d-st., near 9th-av., will be sold cheap.

Also,

A very handsomely-furnished house in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on a Columbia College lease.

Also,

A small house in 46th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold furnished, or will be leased.

Also,

A first-class English-basement house in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A full sized house in fine order in West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A first-class house in Waverley-place, or will be exchanged for a Madison-av. house.

Also,

A brick house in East 9th-st., full-sized, in fine order, will be sold cheap.

Also,

A brown-stone house in East 60th-st., near 4th-av.

Also,

A handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in 60th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.

Also,

Furnished houses in various localities, rents ranging from $2,400 to $7,000 per year.

TO HOLDERS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone (20 feet front) house on East 56th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., a few blocks from Central Park. Southern State or City Securities taken in part payment. Apply to R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 23 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 33x64x100.5; Columbia College lease ground, $360 per annum, for 17 years and 3 renewals; house finished in hard-wood, in the most costly and elegant manner; elegant drawing-room, and very large dining-room and reception-room; library and drawing-room on second floor, at will of occupants, sleeping rooms on second floor; third and fourth floors finished and divided in an acceptable and economical manner; steam heating apparatus; plumbing of the best and most costly kind; stairs wide, hard-wood, in alcove, with broad landings. House built by owner and present occupant, for their own use, with great care and cost; this house is one of the most elegant in the City in its finish and decorations, which, together with its costly furniture, will be sold as it stands, in consequence of illness of a member of the family rendering it necessary to leave the City. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT houses in New-York.

North-east corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st., finished in hard-wood throughout; built by J. C. Saires.

South-west corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Duggan.

South-east corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Keech.

All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to JOHN HOEY, 59 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE AND 9TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—For sale or to lease, the 3-story English basement brown-stone building, size 50x63, known as No. 21 University-place, with private stable and large court-yard, together with No. 33 East 9th-st., in the rear, size 27x64x92, whole plot being 50x150 feet; can be readily altered into piano or furniture warerooms; a favorable opportunity to secure a choice location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

TO BONA FIDE PURCHASERS.—ONE of the best brown-stone houses in 39th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs., size 25x56x100, lot alone worth $25,000, for considerably less than its legitimate value; with or without furniture. Parties desirous of seeing the same will address, with real name, to owner, Box No. 3,266 Post-office. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 38TH-ST., about 150 feet east of Madison-av., south side, a beautiful first-class four-story brown-stone half basement house, built by Robbins, of a most unique and desirable arrangement. Price, with furniture, $55,000. Possession May 1. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A valuable property, 51x100 feet, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a club or public institution; price $140,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE on 152d-st., with sixteen lots, fine stable, hot-house, &c., on high ground, between St. Nicholas-av. and Grand Boulevard; price $65,000; terms easy. DYE & CURTISS, No. 506 6th-av.

OWNER GOING TO EUROPE, WILL let his four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 234 West 54th-st., elegantly furnished, to a small family, at low rent. No bill on. Apply to JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in one plot on 37th and 38th sts., near 11th-av.; the present occupant will take a lease for a term of years, if desired. Inquire in the office on the premises, No. 524 West 38th-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price $6,500; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, 20x50x¼ the block, situated on West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price, $30,000; easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone (twenty-feet-front) house, in East 56th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., a few blocks from Central Park; terms easy. Apply to R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

THREE HOUSES ON 57TH-ST., near the Park entrance, for sale, or will exchange for a fine house on the 5th-av. J. D. DEAILING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 31 East 39th-st.; built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montgomery-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Elizabeth, N. J., a spacious residence located on West Jersey-st., (Chilton Hill;) lot, 100x275; house, 40x40, and extension 20x24; contains fifteen rooms and all modern conveniences; the grounds are tastefully ornamented with evergreen and deciduous trees, garden well stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Terms easy and possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire at Room No. 56, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Dr. Minturn Post, at Clifton, Staten Island. The grounds are ample, and include forest, orchard, lawn, garden and pasture, all in good condition; the house is brick, partially furnished; it is near the water, the view of which is very extended and fine; it will be rented low. A. G. MITCHELL & CO., No. 168 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—MESSRS. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange real estate agents,) No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a most complete residence, containing fifteen handsome rooms, all conveniences, stables, hennery, large garden, fine lawns, at very low price; must be sold soon; terms easy.

A COUNTRY HOMES—FLUSHING, L. I., 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3¼ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

At Poughkeepsie, an elegant country-seat just south of the boundary line of the city, consisting of nearly twelve acres, with a large and elegant house, containing about thirty rooms, and replete with modern conveniences. Also, the property adjoining on the south, containing eight acres. Further description is unnecessary, as it is supposed any one disposed to purchase will examine the premises. Price $32,000 for house and ground attached. Apply to J. P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or W. H. CROSBY, No. 281 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale on north shore, Staten Island:

Forty acres, one mile from landing, high ground, ordinary improvements.

Seventy-five acres near Port Richmond, good house and out-buildings, with frontage on two roads.

One hundred acres near Port Richmond, modern house and out-buildings. The above properties are all well situated and have great prospective values.

ALSO:

Thirty-three acres near New-Dorp Station, Staten Island Railroad, good improvements.

Twenty-four acres near New-Dorp Station, no improvements.

Sixty-five acres near New-Dorp Station, no improvements. Beautiful situation with ocean views, no improvements.

Fifty-seven acres near above, no improvements.

One hundred and seventy-five acres near railroad station, land running from main roads to the water, superior dwelling and out-buildings.

Fifty acres near the latter, some elegant building sites, with ocean views, with many other farms and country-seats. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE PLACE on the Erie Railway, six hours from New-York; good house, containing eight rooms, stable, ice-house, filled; all in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy.

The grounds consist of six acres, well laid out, with a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees, with flower and vegetable garden well stocked; the place is near churches of all denominations, and convenient to an academy and public school.

The situation commands a beautiful view of the Delaware Valley for over two miles, with magnificent mountain scenery, and is within five minutes' walk of depot.

Address E. P. CLARK, Deposit, Broome Co., New-York, on the premises, or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st. Price, $12,500.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

ELEGANT LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE—To let or lease to a private family for $300 per month, or to a first-class boarding-house for $350 per month; the grounds are extensively fruited and shaded; stable, coach-house, hennery, &c.; house about 50x50 feet; six bedrooms on second floor, and three attic rooms; all the modern improvements; located on Ocean-av., fifteen minutes from foot of Liberty-st., by Newark and New-York Railroad; horse cars pass the door; elegant views of the Bay, Narrows, Staten Island, Long Island, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRE-ST., ORANGE, N. J., (MACadamized and lighted with gas:) handsome residence, sixteen rooms; bath-room, laundry, gas throughout, large furnace, wide piazzas, greenhouse, ample stable accommodations, out-buildings; eight acres in garden, lawns under the highest cultivation, abundance of fruit, ornamental forest shade trees, adjoining finest improvements in the State; owner wants to sell. Permits, full particulars, HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—An attractive residence, situated in the best part of the town, eight minutes' walk from the station; an ornamental Gothic cottage, containing ten rooms; grounds comprise one acre, with fine lawn, shade and stable, $10,000; rent, $900. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—AT WALL-ST., Morrisania, a two-story and basement frame house, and about one acre of ground; house 40x38, twelve rooms; heater, gas and water in house. Apply to I. P. JONES, Great Western Insurance Company, No. 39 William-st., between 12 and 2, or JAMES WOODS & SON, No. 296 Pearl-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a short distance from depot, a house with eight rooms; gas throughout; cistern and well-water in the kitchen; terms easy. Apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or W. H. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., between 11 and 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st., corner Pine-st., make Orange, N. J., twelve miles from New-York, a specialty; property for rent, sale, exchange. Orange office, opposite principal Orange depot, W. F. C. WILEY, representative.

ORANGE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on a prominent corner, for sale at less than value; eleven rooms, all improvements; lot, 80 by 200; on an elevation. For photographs and permits apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, five minutes from landing, cottage, house and three lots, for $3,200. J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., OFFERS the following very desirable suburban property for sale:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

AT FORDHAM.	
House and 7 acres	$35,000
House and 3¼ acres	20,000
House and 3½ acres	25,000
House and 1¼ acres	20,000
House and about ¾ acre	14,000
All within ten minutes' drive of the depot.	
AT TREMONT.	
House and lot, 100x120	$12,000
House and lot, 54x120	10,000
All within five minutes of the depot.	
AT MORRISANIA.	
House and lot, 175x188, five minutes from depot	$31,000
AT THROGG'S NECK.	
House and 9 acres	$25,000
AT MOUNT VERNON.	
Two houses and lots, 100x160, forty-five minutes from 26th-st., each	$7,500
AT WHITE PLAINS.	
House and about 6 acres, one hour from 26th-st.	$30,000
AT PORT MORRIS.	
House and 5 acres, suitable for a hotel	$60,000
AT NEW-ROCHELL.	
Farm of 151 acres, per acre	$500
AT FLUSHING, L. I.	
House and lot in Jamaica-av., lot 84x204	$13,000
CLIFTON, S. L.	
House and 4 acres with greenhouse.	
AT BRISTOL, R. I.	
Stone house in principal street	$20,000
DEPOSIT, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.	
House and 6 acres	$12,500
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.	
House and lot, 348x400	$33,000
AT TENAFLY, N. J.	
House and 50 acres	$50,000
AT MIANUS, CONN.	
House and 80 acres	$25,000

$1,250 PER ANNUM RENT.

I offer two of my houses in 3d-st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, to rent, for the very low price of $1,250 a year, to desirable parties. These houses are 22x50, brown stone, four stories, high stoops, and cost over $22,000 each to build, being done in the most elegant and thorough manner. This is the lowest rent in Brooklyn. F. F. THOMPSON, National Currency Bank, New-York.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, OR ONE YEAR and six months, the residence at Rye, belonging to estate of Justus R. Bulkley, deceased; the dwelling-house is large and well furnished, situated immediately on the Sound, ten minutes' ride from the depot; a stable and gardener's cottage on the place; good garden, and an abundance of fruit; there are about ten acres of land attached to the dwelling-house, and the place has every advantage for boating and bathing. For further particulars apply to J. E. BULKLEY & SONS, No. 101 Gold-st., or on the premises.

HAVERSTRAW.—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house to let for the season; piazza, first and second story; water, gas and heater; shade and fruit trees; carriage-house attached; communications by boat and rail three times daily; splendid view of the Hudson. For particulars address McB., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, or A. GOLDSMITH, Haverstraw, N. Y.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNtry residence situated on the corner of the Williamsbridge and Boston post-roads, known as the Spencer-place, (about a mile from Williamsbridge Station,) consisting of a large house, gardener's lodge, stable, and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PLAINFIELD—An attractive country-seat, with eleven acres of land, well situated on a prominent avenue; dwelling has fifteen rooms, all improvements, grounds beautifully shaded and improved; an ever-living stream and stable; $150 a month. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BOWDEN-AV., SOUTH BERgen, N. J., four houses, three stories high, water and range in kitchen; good neighborhood; cars run every ten minutes; rent $450. Inquire at No. 1 Belmont-place, or New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company's pier, No. 44 North River.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., ONE MILE from depot, one hour from New-York, place of ten acres, with dwelling, ten rooms, in good repair; good out-buildings; well of good water, &c., laid walk from house to depot. Apply to J. M. RIDLEY, No. 36 Beekman-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET IN 34TH-ST.—THREE-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, furnished, with all modern improvements. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 446 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER AT STAMford, Conn., a furnished house with stable, ice and green houses, gas, water and every convenience. Inquire of S. W. COE, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s

TO LET.—THREE-STORY HOUSE AND store in Grand-st., near Broadway. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 446 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

TO LET—IN A MODERN HOUSE, TO adults, for light house-keeping, front parlor, front basement and kitchen; rent, $400; more room, if required. No. 59 Bank-st.

TO RENT—TWO BEAUTIFULLY FURnished houses; location the best. Rent, $4,500 and $5,000. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE houses, of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rent, $400 to $600; access by Harlem boats, Peck-slip, and 11th-st. to Astoria, and by James-slip and 34th-st. ferries to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood, or A. R. HOPKINS, No. 145 Centre-st.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEAR 8TH-ST.—Furnished house to let or for sale; three-story high-stoop brick, full size, in perfect order, and completely furnished. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on Lexington-av., near Gramercy Park. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., YONKers, a furnished house; twenty rooms, gas, stable, garden, fruit, hot and cold graperies, &c. Apply to D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN **TIMES BUILDING.**

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIM S BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE AT Saratoga, known as the Mansion House, will be rented for one or more years, at a low rent to a suitable party; house large and roomy; contains thirty-one chambers, two parlors, two dining-rooms; suitable out-buildings and five acres of land; ice-house filled; three minutes to Excelsior Spring; fine lawn, large trees; one mile from Congress Hall and the depot. Apply only to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and get further particulars and see photograph.

THORNTON M. BODMAN, REAL ESTATE agent, No. 713 Broadway,

Offers for let or lease the store and dwelling at the north-east corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place; will give three years' lease; rent, $1,800; no liquor.

Store and dwelling No. 394 Water-st.; three years' lease; rent, $700 per annum.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, four lofts, 25x100 feet, together or separate, lighted on all sides; rent reduced. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

STORE TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE—First floor and cellar. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 179 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF 234 LOTS

FRONTING ON

CENTRAL AND MORNINGSIDE PARKS,

8TH, 9TH AND MORNINGSIDE AVS.,

AND

108TH, 109TH, 110TH, 111TH, 112TH AND 124TH STS.,

By order of the Executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4,

At 12 o'clock, at the

EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

NO. 111 BROADWAY,

By order of the Executrix of Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, deceased,

The two blocks bounded by Central Park, 110th-st., 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av. and 112th-st.

The two blocks bounded by Central Park, (8th-av.,) Morningside-av., 108th and 110th sts., nine lots north-west corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st, twenty-seven lots on 9th-av and 124th-st.

The above-described property, fronting on and having extensive views of Central and Morningside Parks, and being intersected by three main avenues, possesses not only a great present value, but also a prospective one, the extent of which can hardly be estimated.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

AUCTION SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF FARM AND MILL PROPERTY IN ORANGE COUNTY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, S. D. N. Y.—In the matter of JAS. B. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will offer for sale at auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburg, Orange County, on the 4th day of April, 1871, at 12 M.:

The FARM AND MILL PROPERTY formerly belonging to James B. Smith, situated on both sides of the Shawangunk Kill, in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, and in the town of Crawford, Orange County, six miles from Walden, Orange County, and four miles from Basin Depot, on the Walkill Valley Railroad, and known as the "Red Mills." This property contains about twenty-seven acres of good farming land, three dwelling-houses, barns, and other buildings, together with flouring and grist-mill with three run of burr stone, and all the necessary machinery for milling business. Also, saw-mill, with two gangs of saws; water privilege comprises a capacity of about forty-horse power. The mills contain over-shot and turbine water-wheels. The mill building is 42x55 feet, with wings, frame and slate roof in good repair, and the property can, at very small expense, be easily converted to manufacturing purposes of almost any kind. Sale subject to the approval of the Court.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy of James B. Smith, No. 137 Broadway, New-York. Or to FULLERTON & ANTHONY, Newburg, N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON WEST 16TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF ESTATE OF JOHN McINTOSH, deceased, the following property on West 16th-st.:

No. 232.—Four-story brick dwelling on front, and three-story frame house on rear of lot.

Nos. 234, 236 and 238.—Three lots with the three-story frame dwellings in front, and brick buildings on rear.

No. 240.—Lot of ground with three-story brick house on front and rear of lot.

No. 245.—Lot with three-story brick dwelling.

No. 247.—Extra-size lot with three-story brick dwelling.

Also, sixteen years' unexpired terms of lease of seven lots, with three-story brick dwellings on front and rear of lots, being Nos. 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252 and 254 West 16th-st. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. GLEASON & BABCOCK, Attorneys, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren-st. JAMES BLAKE, Executor of Estate of John McIntosh.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

THE GUNTHER ESTATE, Situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner fifty years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country; mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, AT ORANGE, N. J., an unfurnished house, containing all modern improvements and in good condition, with stable connected and grounds under cultivation; must be located near a depot, and rent not exceeding $1,500. Persons wishing a careful and responsible tenant may address D. L. G., Box No. 75 Post-office, New-York.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE WANTED IN exchange for three houses, brown-stone fronts, four-story high, 20.60x100 on 57th-st., near the Park entrance. State particulars. J. D. DEAILING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Executors.

o14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM PEET, } Executors, &c.

d2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.

GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.

d30-law6mF*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

THE EXHIBITION

AT

Lord & Taylor's,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,

OF

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING,

IN THE

LADIES' OUTFITTING

AND

Cloak Departments

WILL CONTINUE THIS WEEK,

AND ON

Monday, April 3.

CANTRELL,

(LATE OF BROADWAY,)

BOOTS and SHOES,

NO. 241 4TH-AV.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NOS. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Real curiosities, ancient and modern, dress goods, bronzes, East India, China, Persian Rugs, &c., wholesale and retail.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at REDUCED PRICES.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Friday, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, within their store:

500 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 boxes Naples Figs.
15 cases Smyrna Figs, baskets.
100 cases Smyrna Figs, boxes, in layers.
50 boxes peeled Portuguese Pears.
20 barrels Sweet Cherries.
100 bags Bordeaux Walnuts.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River:
4,200 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,450 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 6, East River:
4,917 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
673 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY AND MONDAY, APRIL 1 and 3, at 9½ A. M. each day.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE in the store No. 63 4th-st., near Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. MONDAY, April 3, at 11½ A. M., the fixtures, viz: Six large, rich plate-glass show-cases and counters, chronometer, regulator, large jeweler's safe, &c., &c., together with eight years' unexpired lease of the house and store from 1st May, 1871. Catalogues Thursday at office of Silcocks & Cooley, No. 14 Maiden-lane, New-York, or Central Sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

MEXICAN BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, $260,000 Mexican bonds, Seven per Cent. gold, due Sept. 1, 1885; interest Sept. 1 and March 1; Nos. 3,001 to 3,100, inclusive; Nos. 2,201 to 2,300, inclusive, (hypothecated.)

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF TWO DWELLINGS.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of two dwellings, removed to the store for convenience of sale.

Some of furniture is very elegant.

BANKRUPT SALE OF CLOTH GOODS, by order of the assignee of Louis Schusler, bankrupt, on MONDAY, April 3, at 10 A. M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by J. COLE, Auctioneer. The stock consists of large and small pieces of cloths, velvets, linens, &c., &c. Catalogues are ready, and the goods may be seen on Saturday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn. A general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture; bedding, mirrors, book-cases, velvet and other carpets, crockery, &c.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, NO. 211 4th-av.; competent organists, singers and teachers of music furnished without extra charge. For particulars apply to H. SHROEDER, Director, American Conservatory of Music.

ORGAN FOR SALE—TWO-BANK ORGAN of 18 stops, 16 feet, sub-bass on the pedal, in good order, and now standing in chapel; can be seen. Apply to T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 196 West-st., or J. SHERWOOD, No. 1,172 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.

No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON,
Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

THE NOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 3d of April next. No school can be located in a more healthy or beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching, both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 29TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of ALEX'R McKENZIE & CO., plumbers and gas-fitters, in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN S. ELLISON withdrawing therefrom.

The business of the late firm will be continued by ALEXANDER McKENZIE and GEORGE J. CLAN RANALD, under the firm name of ALEX'R McKENZIE & CO.

All debts due said late firm must be paid to ALEX'R McKENZIE & CO., who will pay all claims against said late firm.

ALEX'R McKENZIE,
GEO. J. CLAN RANALD,
JOHN S. ELLISON.

MARCH 28, 1871.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore, and for sale by BORDEN & LOVELL, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

EGGS FOR SALE—FROM CHOICE breeds of Poultry. For price-list address A. REVERE, Tarrytown, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1871.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 26th day of April next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

600 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
13,030 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
11,610 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
223 dozen 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
8 dozen 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
5,087 pounds Linen Thread.
575 pounds Cotton Thread.
282,595 yards Calico, standard prints, 64 square.
66,000 Blue Drilling, equal to "Stark A."
28,000 yards Bed Ticking, equal to "Conestoga C C A."
187,000 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
71,800 yards Duck, equal to "Bear Duck."
17,600 yards Linsey, equal to "Park Mills."
30,000 yards Blue Flannel.
29,932 yards Red Flannel.
964 dozen Men's Socks.
316 dozen Women's Hose.
361 dozen Children's Hose.
17,182 Red Flannel Shirts.
1,200 Gray Flannel Shirts.
5,312 Hickory Shirts.
195 Calico Shirts.
20,490 yards Satinet.
509 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
10,000 pounds Yarn, (assorted colors.)
200 Fancy Woolen Shirts.
100 yards Bleached Sheeting, for shrouds.
270 yards Jeans.
270 yards Blue Check.
75 Balmoral Skirts.
140 heavy Blanket Shawls.
25 single Blanket Shawls.
80 Woolen Counterpanes.
800 yards Colored Drilling, (for dress lining.)
1,000 yards Blue Denims.
2,154 pounds Gilling Twine.
1,404 pounds Cotton Maitre.
684 dozen Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds, best cast-steel.
167 dozen half Axes, 2 to 3 pounds, handled, best cast-steel.
5,720 Tinned Iron Kettles.
3,780 Fry-pans.
345 dozen Tin Pans, (2, 4 and 6 quarts.)
317 dozen Iron Table-spoons.
778 dozen Tin Cups.
1,340 dozen Butcher-knives.
281 dozen Hand-saw Files.
225 dozen Tin Pails, (no covers.)
40 dozen Tin Pails, (with covers.)
1,040 dozen Hoes, best cast-steel.
15 dozen Spades, best cast-steel.
20 dozen Coffee-pots, (2 and 4 quarts.)
100 dozen Table Knives and Forks.
5,700 Camp Kettles.
328,000 Needles.
25 gross open Thimbles.
1,164 dozen Awls.
589 dozen Awl Handles.
200,000 brass-headed Nails.
50 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
51 dozen Cast-steel Shears.
110 dozen Wire Sieves, (in nests of 3.)
290 dozen Pairs Wool Cards.
500 pounds Indigo.
300 Sides Bridle Leather.
850 Beaver Traps, (Newhouse, No. 4.)
300 Muskrat Traps.
200 Fox Traps, (Newhouse, No. 2.)
100 Mink Traps.
8 dozen Skinning Knives.
63,000 Glover's Needles.
498 dozen Ax Handles.
477 dozen Fish Hooks, (assorted sizes.)
199 dozen Fish Lines, (assorted sizes.)
106 dozen Coarse-tooth Combs.
21 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
14 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
1,400 Powhatan Pipes.
1,400 Reed Stems.
7 dozen Sheep Bells.
7 dozen Pressed Ladles.
4,300 bunches Beads.
500 Paper Pins, (assorted.)
100 gross Horn Buttons.
125 dozen Tin Plates.
3,585 Coats.
3,785 Pants.
100 Vests.
63 Military Coats.
50 Military Pants.
26 Coats for boys of 8 to 15 years of age.
26 Pants for boys of 8 to 15 years of age.
736 Pairs Men's Shoes.
765 Pairs Women's Shoes.
200 Pairs Children's Shoes.
6,720 Hats.
60,790 pounds of Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York or Philadelphia by the 26th of May next.

Also, the following Blankets, which will also be required to be delivered by the 26th day of May next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

1,480 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
380 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
150 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,240 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,650 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
850 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
3,850 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,150 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,250 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
450 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
300 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs best Army Blankets, (gray.)

Also, the following Blankets, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of August next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

1,650 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,625 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,350 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
750 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,900 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x71 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,100 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
500 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none, or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 23, 1871, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in, (here insert the proposed place of delivery,) by the, (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 23, 1871, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1871, at 12 M., for the transportation of Army Supplies, from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.

JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS C. STEVENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas C. Stevens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1871.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh17-law3wF*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, for the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the Santee, Yancton, Whetstone, Upper Missouri, Cheyenne River, Grand River and Red Cloud's Agencies, in the State of Nebraska and Dakota Territory:

AT THE SANTEE AGENCY.

158,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
48,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 4,000 pounds per month.
273,750 pounds Flour, or 22,812½ pounds per month.
14,600 pounds Coffee, (green.)
29,208 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
1,825 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
3,650 pounds Soap, in boxes.
3,650 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE YANCTON AGENCY.

317,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
96,000 pounds Bacon, or 8,000 pounds per month.
547,500 pounds Flour, or 45,625 pounds per month.
29,200 pounds Coffee, (green.)
58,400 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
3,650 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
7,300 pounds Soap, in boxes.
7,300 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE WHETSTONE AGENCY.

792,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
240,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 20,000 pounds per month.
1,368,750 pounds Flour, or 114,062½ pounds per month.
68,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
146,000 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
9,125 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
18,250 pounds Soap, in boxes.
18,250 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

396,250 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
120,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 10,000 pounds per month.
684,375 pounds Flour, or 57,031¼ pounds per month.
41,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
7,300 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
4,562½ pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
9,125 pounds Soap, in boxes.
9,125 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

634,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
192,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 16,000 pounds per month.
1,095,000 pounds Flour, or 91,250 pounds per month.
58,400 pounds Coffee, (green.)
116,800 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
7,300 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
14,600 pounds Soap, in boxes.
14,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

1,109,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250 pounds Flour, or 159,687½ pounds per month.
102,200 pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

1,109,500 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250 pounds Flour, or 159,687½ pounds per month.
102,200 pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400 pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775 pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good healthy condition, and averaging at least one thousand pounds each, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July, 1871, at which time about one-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th day of July and the 1st and 15th of August, 1871.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, beef cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the articles, except Beef, must be delivered at the several agencies between the 1st and 15th day of July, 1871.

The bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks.

The coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles at any one or all of said agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts from the agents to whom the supplies are delivered, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties (not bidders) to the effect that if the bid is accepted, the bidder or bidders will immediately enter into a written contract in accordance therewith.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 20, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place, the iron-work of the third and fourth floors and roof of the new Post-office and Treasury building, in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked 41, 42, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought-iron beams and girders.

The work to be delivered and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, provided that each floor and the roof shall be made the subject of a separate order, and that the contractor shall be allowed thirty days for the making and putting in place of each floor, and ninety days for making and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and machinery belonging to the building in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding will be furnished by the contractors.

The work will not be subdivided among the different bidders, but will be considered and awarded in the aggregate.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of each floor, the balance on the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney, of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, and of the printed form and schedule, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals must be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work, Post-office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.," and addressed to Gridley J. F. Bryant, Superintendent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Sedentary Life, Excess, overtaxed Constitution, Abuses of the System, &c., &c. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c.

"'Curtis on Manhood' should be read by the young for its instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one."—*Medical Times & Gazette.*

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*London Times.*

Price $1 by mail. Address Dr. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont-place, Boston, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $12, $18, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 695 6th-av., between 38th and 39th

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 39 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—2,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c. Passengers met on arrival and assisted in every way. Drafts from $1 upward.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO. OFFICES, No. 29 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New-York: Mar. 30 Oaksia, Thursday, Mar. 30
Wednesday, April 5 Samaria, Saturday, April 8
Wednes., April 12 Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Wednesday, April 19 Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
Wednesday, April 26 Batavia, Saturday, April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage Passengers.
Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
Return Tickets, Dublin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

For steerage passage apply at 99 Broadway, Trinity Building, or 7 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia.....Sat., April 1 | Britannia.....Sat., April 22
Anglia.....Sat., April 8 | Europa.....Sat., April 29
Australia.....Sat., April 15 | India.....Sat., May 6

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $22.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
A party of the Company's officers always on board.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

IRISH LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 43 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DAURE....Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU..Saturday, May 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUION.....April 19, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 26, at 10 A. M.
MERRIMAC, Capt. FORSTTH, April 29, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 3, at 3½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 10, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, April 1, at 1 P. M.
PERIN, Lawson, Saturday, April 8, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

April 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. Parker, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco, Mazatlan and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 18th April.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

AMERICA, Capt. WINSLOW.....Saturday, April 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WINSLOW.....Saturday, May 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. T. KELLEY.....Tuesday, May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau).Apl. 6
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....April 13
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE (via Nassau)..April 20

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Fri., April 28
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, May 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN,
E. WHITEHURST, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, April 8.

C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 158 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, Asia or Africa, would find every convenience, should never leave Paris without seeing their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 239 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going, side-wheel, steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave for Lewes, Del., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., taking passengers and freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 68 Dean-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in the market, the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,

Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have thirty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,620,000, all of which, except $45,000, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Controller of the state, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charter can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of $3,000 bonds for $3,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.

The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Fishkill, now completed; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Rondout Road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous railroad and river connections in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning iron, lime, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.

The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.

The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. WM. H. BARNUM, Ex-Gov. HOLLEY, GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., and JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.

The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
HALLGARTEN & CO.,

Recommend, after a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN, LEXINGTON AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD COMPANY of Kentucky, as a very safe and desirable investment. They are only authorized to offer a limited amount of these securities at 87½ and accrued interest. The Bonds offered are on the completed portion of the Road, which is now in successful operation.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 87½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. F. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 227 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 20, 1871.

The annual election for fifteen (15) directors of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 3d April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed increase of the capital stock by the amount of $2,000,000, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-av., corner of 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, the 18th day of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

$150,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO be loaned for a term of years on improved New-York or Brooklyn property in sums over $2,000. Parties applying must bring their abstracts, &c.

GEORGE B. WALTON,
Counselor-at-Law, No. 61 Cedar-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF **$30,000** PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 102 State-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock.

The transfer-books will be closed from FRIDAY, March 31, to FRIDAY, April 7.

By order of the Directors.

WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS

WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1871.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY having decided to change the gauge of their road from six feet to four feet, eight and one half inches, so as to make it conform to the gauge of its numerous connecting and intersecting lines, have, for the purpose of making said change, and providing the necessary funds, and for other improvements and purposes of the Company, executed a new mortgage for four millions of dollars, covering all the property and franchises of the Company, to be denominated Second Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage.

The present mortgage debt of the Company is $6,800,000, or about $17,000 per mile on 383 miles of road completed and operated by the Company, connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The total mortgage debt, including the new issue of four millions, will be $10,800,000, or about $27,500 per mile.

The new bonds are for one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, the principal payable in forty years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of United States taxes, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year, and secured by a sinking fund commencing with twenty thousand dollars per annum, and increasing so gradually as to take up the whole amount of bonds before their maturity. The bonds entitle the holder to vote, and may be registered.

The Company now offer for sale two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) as follows: Proposals for the same (in amounts not less that five thousand dollars,) will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, April 6, stating the precise amount and price offered. The money to be payable in five installments of twenty per cent. each, as follows: first installment on acceptance of bid, and the others on the first days of May, July, September and October, 1871. It being understood that, in all cases, the interest which has accrued upon the bonds at dates of payment shall be paid by the purchaser, in addition to the price bid.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked: "Proposal for Second Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds."

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Chairman Executive and Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, due April 1, 1871, will be, on and after that date, at our office:

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND INCOME BONDS, less Government tax.

DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.

DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.

CHICAGO & ALTON INCOME BONDS, less Government tax.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, free Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
March 16, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 34 New-st., Room No. 27. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 22, and be reopened April 5.

WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Swingfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of P. P. Dickson, No. 77 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented for their consideration, including a proposition for the issue of preferred stock.

By order of the President.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by

WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK,

No. 212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton-st.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

RECEIPTS DURING 1870.

For premiums and extra premiums	$467,925 04
For interest	25,639 83
For rent, profit on sale of United States bonds, and discount on claims	13,369 92
Total receipts	$506,934 79

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1870.

Paid death claims	$89,500 00
Paid dividends, return premiums, purchased policies, &c.	114,125 91
Paid expenses, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, &c.	183,137 22
Total disbursements	$386,763 13

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand	$41,658 56
United States bonds	32,725 00
New-York State and County bonds	91,100 00
Brooklyn City bonds	2,040 00
Loans on policies in force	372,457 05
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	300,712 21
Temporary loans on stocks, interest accrued, and all other property	38,656 75
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1871	$879,347 57

THE FOLLOWING SHOWS THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Policies issued in 1864	17,	
Insuring the sum of		$32,500
Policies issued in 1865	432,	
Insuring the sum of		1,357,990
Policies issued in 1866	707,	
Insuring the sum of		2,011,532
Policies issued in 1867	1,016,	
Insuring the sum of		2,761,803
Policies issued in 1868	1,321,	
Insuring the sum of		3,558,234
Policies issued in 1869	2,644,	
Insuring the sum of		5,440,912
Policies issued in 1870	2,523,	
Insuring the sum of		3,908,766

Attention is called to the Company's new tables of rates and plans of insurance, full information in regard to which can be procured by application to the Company, or any of its agents.

EDWARD A. JONES,
President.
JONATHAN O. HALSEY,
Vice-President.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE,
Secretary.
CHARLES G. PEARSON,
Assistant Secretary.

CALL OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

AGENTS WANTED.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—AN ELECTION for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a highly-recommended young woman from the lady she lived with three years in the City; fully competent to take care, nurse and bring up an infant from its birth; or would travel. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress by a young woman; thoroughly understands her business; is a Protestant; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN cook, a situation; understands her business in all its branches; none but first-class families need apply; no objection to Hebrew families. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker, &c.; City or country; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO PRESBYTERIAN women, situations, one as cook and the other as waitress. Call at the Working Woman's Home, No. 43 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands making salads and the care of salads; excellent City references. Call or address No. 458 4th-av., near 31st-st.; ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do French fluting, box-pleating, polishing, &c.; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY PROTESTant young woman as waitress, or would take chamber-work and waitress' place; has best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS German, French, English, Irish and American help for City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; several years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a short distance in the country; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 160 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE GIRLS—one as hotel cook, one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do chamber-work and wait on the table; all are Germans and Protestants. Call at No. 309 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook, by a woman who understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 215 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references from last employer. Call or address No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do washing in a small private family; is a competent person and fully understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at 252 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to assist with the washing, or would do all the washing in a small family; two years' excellent City reference from last place. Call or address No. 136 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook; good City reference; no objection to washing and ironing. Call at No. 306 West 41st-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman as nurse, who thoroughly understands her business four years in her last place. Call at or address No. 112 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class English cook; understands all kinds of cookery; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 203 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILB's, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars at tached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will have at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
8:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 1 P. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON THE SECOND OR THIRD floor, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen who can afford to pay liberally for a quiet, comfortable home; references given and required. Apply at No. 46 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS at No. 7 West 25th-st., suitable for gentlemen; single or en suite; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 23 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. References required.

BOARD AND ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, may be obtained at No. 51 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on moderate terms.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms over parlor floor will be vacant April 11, with or without private table; also, other suites May 1.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE a suite of apartments, or an entire floor, furnished, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, with private table if desired; location must be accessible; any one wishing to reduce unnecessary expense will find this a very desirable chance. Address, stating terms and full particulars, BOARD, Post-office Box No. 3,498.

WANTED—

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.

Enthusiastic Celebration of the Enfranchisement of Our Colored Citizens.

The Procession—A Large and Creditable Display—Scenes and Incidents—Grand Mass-Meeting at Cooper Institute—Resolutions and Addresses.

The Fifteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States, as amended, declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude," and in the second section, "That Congress shall have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation." The adoption of this amendment by the State Legislatures, and its proclamation by President GRANT is the occasion of the annual jubilees of the negro race in this country, of which the first took place in 1870 and the second yesterday. The celebration last year surprised many, both by the orderly and methodical manner in which it was carried out, and the interesting character of the parade, and by its freedom from any outside attacks of ruffianism, of which there was some little apprehension. That of yesterday far excelled the demonstration of last year, both in point of numbers, (there were about 4,000 in the ranks yesterday,) and in the varied and interesting features of the procession.

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

The colored men began to muster at the point of starting—Fifth-avenue, between Eighth and Fourteenth streets—some time before the hour advertised—11½ A. M., but were delayed in their movements, owing to the drizzling rain that had set in, and which threatened to prevent the appearance of several of what were intended to be the salient features of the parade. The procession was advertised to move at 12 M., sharp, but the order was not given by Grand Marshal TITUS until 1¼ P. M. The Grant and Colfax Cavalry Guard received the order from Col. HAWKINS, and led the procession around Washington Parade Ground to Macdougal-street and along the route advertised, only altering it by making its extreme up-town limit Twenty-fifth-street, the Grand Marshal being compelled to do so by the clerk of the weather, who through some irregularity had allowed the rain which he held back on St. Patrick's Day to pour down on the devoted heads of the colored people in their celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee. Rain, however, was of no consequence to them. They were determined to enjoy their day, and they did. Everybody was there and on the march, who had any African blood in his veins, and who could get there from a convenient distance. They were determined to make a day of jubilee of it, and they succeeded so far as to make it a spectacle to be remembered until next year, enthusiastically by them and agreeably by all who witnessed it. Along the line of march the streets were thronged with people of all colors. And in such great numbers did the colored people turn out, male and female, that one might have imagined oneself in a Southern city, except that the colored people exhibited a more erect and manly bearing than their brethren in olden times in those cities. There must have been, yesterday, 25,000 colored people in New-York. In Fifth-avenue many of the stately mansions had displayed the national flag in the windows, and also a number of the other houses of white citizens along the route. White ladies, from their windows, frequently waved their handkerchiefs to those in the procession, which was answered by them with bows and grateful smiles. In the Eighth and Twentieth Wards, the parts of the City where the colored people are most numerous, many houses were liberally bedecked with American flags.

THE PROCESSION.

But let us stop at a good point of observation and get a good view of the procession. Union-square, where special honor is to be done to the memories of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, is the best point. First come the policemen, marching solidly abreast, who, by constant drilling, move like machine-work; after, mounted upon steeds, not fiery, but respectable, come the Grant and Colfax Cavalry Guard, with black clothing, caps with gilt bands, and drawn sabres. They salute as they pass the first and second Fathers of their country. After them comes a brass band at the head of the Veteran Guard, who are preceded by their pioneer corps, a squad of stern-visaged African-Americans, with blue army coats, bear-skin hats and pioneer axes. The guard numbers ninety-seven men, and are a good sample—as, indeed, the majority of them are—of our colored troops who did so well before Petersburg. Then came the Skidmore Guards, in dark-blue coats and pantaloons, trimmed with light blue, white belts and cross-belts, and the hat of French pattern, with white and blue pompons. They number about forty muskets, and make a soldierly and creditable appearance. After the Skidmore Guards, came a number of other companies, and at last a company of colored men from Long Island City, drawing a howitzer, ends the military division.

After the military, follows a long line of societies, citizens, and carriages, which it would take too much space to enumerate.

Among the most interesting features were: first, a car drawn by six fine-looking horses, three of which were black and three white. Seated in the car, which was handsomely festooned with the national colors, were twenty-nine bright mulatto children, who had probably been selected for their good looks, and standing up was a very handsome little mulatto child with long curly hair, who personated a *petite* Goddess of Liberty. The most interesting feature was a couple of trucks, one of which was labeled "The Working Men of Burling-slip," and the other, carrying a horse-shoer's forge bellows, and all in full operation, being worked by the men in the truck. Among the societies the Grant Club of the Twentieth Ward moved along in fine order, and showed off admirably. They were followed by the Unexpected Club, a fine body of men with a startling title. Next followed the Eighth Ward Regulators, who with a drum corps of young African Americans made a noise and bustle that was certain to attract attention. They bore a banner of "strange device." It read, "Hereafter we Shall Have an Eye to Business," and at the bottom, "Forgiving our Enemies we Shall not Forget our Friends." Several other societies carried banners with significant mottoes. That of the Coachman's Protective Union read, "Being Men we are Interested in What Concerns Men." Others read "Live and Let Live," and so on. Several hundred barouches were in line. Revs. W. F. BUTLER, N. H. TURPIN and CHAS. PETERSEN rode in the handsomest, which was drawn by six black horses. Messrs. BUTLER and TURPIN were each arrayed in a handsome uniform with black chapeau and feathers; the uniform of Mr. TURPIN was that of a Knight Templar. The gentlemen each carried a bouquet and seemed to be regarded by the colored people as among the lions of the day. Another barouche with four horses contained Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, with several other colored ministers. In a division after these carriages, together with a number of other societies, came Commandery No. 14, Knights Templar (colored,) who, with their handsome uniform, and the intelligent appearance of the men, made one of the most pleasing features of the parade.

THE ROUTE.

As the procession filed around the two statues in the square, all uncovered their heads, and we felt like forgiving the men who had placed the effigy of LINCOLN there for the opportunity it afforded for such a spectacle of simple gratitude. The artistic monstrosity for the time was invested with a dignity, which, we feel, should belong to the memory of the martyr President. The bronze form of WASHINGTON seemed to be pointing to the spectacle as a picture of the progress of that liberty which he had given life, and from which LINCOLN had torn off the last shackles.

The procession, after leaving Union-square, moved along Fourteenth-street and up Fifth-avenue, amid the waving of handkerchiefs from their female friends and the now drenching shower, to Twenty-third-street, where they turned the corner of Eighth-avenue and passed the Grand Opera-house. JAMES FISK, Jr., stood at a window, with his immense diamond darting its rays through the glass panes, and seemed to regard the whole affair as a huge joke. He would frequently point out different striking scenes in the parade, and fall back in an apparently uncontrollable fit of laughter. He was sufficiently interested to remain until the last carriage had passed.

The next prominent point passed was the Union League Club, where there was displayed a flag of the Seventh Regiment Corps D'Afrique, a corps that did good service in the last war. The procession soon after reached Union-square and was dismissed in a pouring rain.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

One of the incidents of the day was the appearance of the African Prince, whose arrival in the City was recently chronicled in the TIMES. He appeared to regard the day's celebration with considerable interest and wonderment, and accompanied it all through the day, in a carriage drawn by four horses, which looked rather shabby for a princely equipage.

The remarks of several of the colored people will do to show the spirit that animated those who took part in the celebration. Said one female, who was slopping through the rain and mud, "This day is mine." "Yes, sister, glory be to God, its everybody's day—dat is every colored body's."

"This is our day" was said by a number of males and females, who plodded and slushed along. The females were, indeed, more enthusiastic than the men, and manifested a supreme indifference for the unfavorable state of the weather.

Those who started out to walk with the procession, with dainty steps and fear of soiling "Sunday-go-to-meetings," soon forgot, with the excitement and the music of the bands—particularly that of the colored military band from New-Haven—to pay any attention to their clothes, but thought only of keeping step to the music. To sum up the whole day's celebration, it was a day of colored jubilee. Much credit is due Mr. T. S. W. TITUS and aids, and Col. PETER HAWKINS, of the military department, for the success of the day against adverse circumstances.

Much amusement was created around the City Hall, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by the action of a band of German musicians who were employed by about 150 colored citizens, bent upon joining the New-York procession in honor of the Fifteenth Amendment. The procession, it appears, started at Weeksville, and the leaders assured the musicians they would get their money at the City Hall. As might have been anticipated, the windy Teutons on arriving at the centre of justice, dropped their instruments and demanded their greenbacks. The stamps, however, were not to be had, and such was the announcement made, whereupon the leader of the band swore a little, and threatened to knock the wind out of the colored Marshal unless he "did something." Luckily, at this moment E. D. WEBSTER came along and made matters all right, after which the band and procession moved off with flying colors.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

A grand mass-meeting of colored people and their friends was held in the large hall of the Cooper Union last evening. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, and was filled to overflowing, and great enthusiasm prevailed. A colored band and glee club enlivened the exercises, and the speakers, upon their introduction, were greeted with loud and prolonged applause. A number of white people, male and female, were present, and shared in the enthusiasm of the hour. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Bishop JANES, after which Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I esteem it to be the very highest honor that any citizen of New-York could have conferred upon him to be called upon to preside at such a meeting as this. I have heard it asked if the advocates of the Fifteenth Amendment could prove it to be a success. I wonder that any citizen should propose such a sentiment. Let me say that the ratification of this amendment is a success as long as the world stands good; as long as human hearts beat for equality. The moment a nation adopts a fundamental principle like ours, that moment it will be successful. We have a work before us—not a formal procession or a waving of banners, together with the sounds of music, but a duty, an actual work; a duty that devolves upon us all. We have done our duty before, and we can do so again. Think for a moment of the year 1813; of the war of the rebellion. We fought manfully for our cause then; let us not lack courage now. We have been considered inferior to the world at large, although we have repelled the hosts of England and the hordes of France, driving almost forty thousand of their soldiers from off our land. Is this evidence of inferiority? I pity any black who is ashamed of his blood, and wants to change it, even if he is considered "inferior." "A man is a man, no matter what the color of his skin," is written over the portals of our capitol. We love the names of all who have accomplished so much for us. We love the name of GRANT, [Great applause.] We revere the name of LINCOLN. [Great applause.] We cannot forget JOHN BROWN, and I think I may say we almost idolize CHARLES SUMNER. [Three cheers for CHARLES SUMNER, which were heartily given.]

The Fifteenth Amendment was read, and letters of apology and sympathy from President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Secretary Boutwell, Roscoe Conklin and J. H. Raney, after which the following officers were chosen:

Rev. H. GARNETT, Chairman; John J. Zuible, John Paterson, W. Beelkeyser, Jacob Day, Wm. Freeman, Rev. W. Spellman, Peter S. Porter, Joseph H. Stanley, Jeremiah W. Bowers, Wm. J. Thompson, George Smith, Samuel J. Howard, Rev. Perry Hopkins, Vice-Chairmen; John S. Truill, Charles L. Reason, John R. Porter, Aaron Potter, David Taylor, George Myers, Wm. Blains, David R. Johnson, Secretaries.

The following resolutions were proposed by the President, and adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the renovation of our State Constitutions from Anti-Republican clauses, and the adoption of new and progressive articles in their stead, the several amendments to the Constitution of the United States in favor of liberty and equality, and the approval of the people in their provisions, but more especially the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is not only a cause for rejoicing to the enfranchised, but is a guarantee that the people of the United States are safe custodians of the cause of republican liberty, and that they will hand it down to the generations of the future in a state of progress that shall insure its permanent blessings to all the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That while we rejoice that the Fifteenth Amendment, if faithfully respected by our fellow-citizens, will give us ample opportunity to work out our own future without any special legislation in our favor, we nevertheless see that our condition cannot be made better through this means, unless the exercise of the ballot shall at once be made safe, and our right to exercise it be maintained by civil authority.

Resolved, That while so many of our brethren at the South are unable at present to assert their political opinions and safely to exercise their political privileges, we believe that, coupled with the protection to person secured to them by Government, the surest guarantee of their full rights as citizens will be in securing to themselves an ownership in the soil, and we commend this policy to our brethren both South and North.

Resolved, That, while deprecating the prevalence of terrorism, outrage and murder, to which our people are subject in various sections of the country, while sympathizing with those who are made the victims of prejudice, intensified by political hate, we believe that this great measure of the age, the equal right to vote by constitutional authority, will be maintained in all its integrity, and the masses of the people be able to express their political preferences, without fear or favor, to vindicate justice and liberty by the ballot, and secure the firm establishment of our republican institutions.

Col. JAMES FAIRMAN was the next speaker. He said: I believe I am here this evening as a substitute. Senator FENTON was to have done what I have done, but in no sense must I be called a substitute for him. We are met to celebrate a great event, probably almost as important an event as a community was ever called upon to commemorate the declaration in its jurisdiction extending over an area almost past imagining, and giving power to numbers almost past calculation. What it is to say today that there is not a slave on the soil! This well-authenticated fact causes our cup to be full of rejoicings for the progress we have made, which has culminated in this glorious commemoration. Aspire. Remember you are men, with equal rights and equal opportunities. You have done little for the arts, sciences or literature as yet, because you have been denied opportunities. This is no longer your example, and duty must be to raise your position by education and honesty.

Rev. W. F. BUKEE said: I well remember, when we marched through the streets of New-York, the brighter aspect that day had; God seemed to smile upon us, and might we not say today he was weeping over us, and with us over the sufferings of our brethren in the South? Gen. GRANT has done great things for us; we owe him a deep debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. CHARLES SUMNER also, and yet these two men cannot agree upon a point connected with our race. Let us pray God to bring them to a happy conclusion.

Gen. COCHRANE said: You are here to-night the representatives of that race who on this commemorative day became citizens and free voters. In 1865 you received your freedom, in 1868 your citizenship and in 1870 your franchisement. It is not your natural right that obtained these privileges for you, but your intelligence and dignity. Do not abuse these rights, but establish good morals, then they will stand by you. Your duty is in your hands, the implement has been placed there—strike it—if you neglect to do so you will sink lower than we dare now to think of.

During the evening Prince VON BRUN, Grand Bassa of Western Africa, was introduced to the audience.

At the conclusion of Gen. COCHRANE's remarks the meeting adjourned.

A Pilot-Boat Sunk by an Ocean Steamer—All Hands Saved.

The pilot-boat *J. D. Jones*, No. 15, while in the act of boarding the steam-ship *City of Washington*, (Br.) from Liverpool for New-York, on the 28th instant, at midnight, 260 miles east from Sandy Hook, was run into and struck abaft the main rigging on the port side, cutting her down to the water-line, and sinking her in fifteen minutes, the pilots and crew having barely time to save their lives, losing all their clothing. The *J. D. Jones* was about ten years old, and one of the finest boats sailing out of the port. The pilots and crew were taken off the wreck by the steam-ship and brought to the City. The pilots on board at the time were John Hobson, Peter Baillie, Wm. Griffith, Henry McGee, Thomas Aiken, and a crew of seven. She was owned by Pilots John Hobson, Peter Baillie, Henry McGee, Thomas Aiken, Ferd Berdier and the widow of John Clark, and was valued at $6,000.

Varley's Last Encounter—Non-Appearance of the Accused in Court.

The Court of Special Sessions was thronged yesterday morning by persons curious to behold Mr. WILLIAM VARLEY, better known to local fame as "Reddy the Blacksmith," but the distinguished hero of the hour failed to gladden the eyes of the spectators by his appearance, or to furnish the Magistrates with an account of his recent customary recreations on a Bleecker-street car. Some of the unkind portion of the crowd ascribed his absence to the fear of the conductor, who met with the warm reception from the doughty champion of muscular authority, that he might receive similar treatment if he dared to come forward as complainant; and the officers and directors of the railroad were also believed to share like feelings, and to have used their persuasions with their employe to soothe his resentment as best he could, without going into Court. More charitably inclined persons thought that the prosecution had been willingly abandoned, in deference to the political influence of the harmless REDDY, and the interest shown in him by Ring politicians. Another reason given for the redoubtable New-Yorker's non-appearance, was the fact that the legislative bill giving the Special Sessions justices increased powers, was momentarily expected to receive the Governor's signature, which would give Justice DOWLING an opportunity of showing his high consideration for "Mr." VARLEY by giving him a chance of enjoying the beauties of Blackwell's Island for twelve instead of six months.

THE TIMES AND THE RING.

The following is part of a letter sent to us by an esteemed correspondent, a leading Republican in Connecticut:

"I look with great interest, great admiration and sympathy upon your fight with Tammany. The long slavery war having been pretty effectually ended, the next glorious fight is with that mixture of deviltry known as "Tammany," whether in New-York or elsewhere, involving the purification of the ballot-box and the Judiciary, the defense of the people against railroad despotism, and bringing the Christianity and culture of the country to an active and constant interest in *politics*. If you fight it out as gallantly as you have begun, saving the TIMES from the scoundrels or building up another journal, you will have not only the support, but the profound gratitude of the country."

Another correspondent writes:

"God forbid that you should stop either from your own inclination, or by threats, from pursuing the path of duty you have so wisely chosen. Hardened as the knaves are in their crime, still keep at them. You know a huge rock is often worn away by the continual dropping of water upon it. And this rock of iniquity must surely crumble away beneath the sledge-hammer blows which you deliver upon it. Thank God there is one paper in this City that has the manliness to stand up for the right."

A "Retired Merchant," in the course of his letter, says:

"CARLYLE relates, in his *History of the French Revolution*, that a wood-cut was issued representing a gourmand convoking the poultry of his barn-yard, with this opening address: 'Dear animals, I have assembled you to advise me what sauce I shall dress you with.' To which a cock responding, 'We don't want to be eaten,' was checked by the remark, 'You wander from the point.'

Is not this same kind of proceeding almost daily enacted in the Legislature at Albany? I commend the anecdote to our 'Boss' and his friends, who have so wronged us and made our City a reproach and by-word throughout the world. Let them remember what the 'poultry' did with their oppressors in France some eighty years ago."

The following are a few extracts out of many that might be gathered from contemporaries:

From the Baltimore American.

The rascalities of the Tammany Ring are as well known as the fact that it holds a despotic rule over New-York City. The TIMES has for some time past been unremittingly showing up the iniquities of this notable association of public swindlers, and now it is developed that they have been endeavoring to obtain possession of that newspaper by something like the same process that the Erie Ring employed in robbing legitimate shareholders in the Erie Railroad of their property. The means relied upon are the corruption and subserviency of certain Judges of the Courts, who hold their position by sufferance of Tammany, and who are ready at any time to convert their judicial powers to the execution of its orders. The proprietors of the TIMES, however, intend to stoutly resist this raid upon them, and are confident of ultimate success.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

The reasons for the special hostility of the thieving Democrats to the TIMES are no mystery. It has handled the party managers, and especially the Tammany gambling Ring, for the past year, with such tremendous severity that they can hardly stand it, and are therefore making every effort to change its course or get it out of the way. They will make nothing in the end by the course they are pursuing, unless it is to prepare the way for their own overthrow.

From the State Gazette, Green Bay, Wis.

One of the marvels of this wonder-breeding age is the metropolitan modern daily newspaper. Its intelligence is something almost past belief. It is like that of the fabled genii. From the four quarters of the globe, from the far-off islands of the sea, and from every point to which human interests attach, converge the records which are spread upon its pages, telling of the world's daily progress. Such a journal is the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and to its functions of news-gatherer and news-reporter, in its widest and completest sense, it adds that of tribune for the people. Last Fall it commenced a war of extermination against the horde of thieves, ruffians and robbers that have seized the administrative control of New-York. Some of its philippics must have burned as with a hot iron into even the case-hardened souls of such men as TWEED, SWEENY, FISK and GOULD, while they have aroused the citizens of New-York and indeed of the whole country to a sense of the dangers which menace our free institutions. If such men can maintain control of New-York their imitators will be found in every great city in the land, and once possessing control of the cities the death of liberty in the country is not far off. We wish the TIMES the utmost success in its war.

From the Leavenworth Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES keeps up a vigorous and effective war on the swindling Ring that rules that City. Its editors are daily subjected to the grossest personal abuse by the organs of the Ring, but they are nowise moved from their honest purpose. The day of Rings and subsidized papers is nearly past. The TIMES will doubtless receive, as it deserves, popular support that will compensate it for the loss of a few little bribes.

The Howard Mission.

There are hundreds of families in this City, and many others who have removed to other localities, who have been helped out of difficulties by the Howard Mission. These families are now self-sustaining, and in comparative comfort, neither asking nor receiving aid. Very many of the honest, industrious girls who, by respectable and remunerative employment, are supporting themselves, and aiding their families, have been fitted for and helped to this by the Mission, and their prospects in life are greatly improved by the education, training and encouragement which they have received from it. A large number of these girls are members of the Bible class connected with the Mission Sabbath-school. The great work of the Mission prevents crime, keeps hundreds of children out of the streets; boys out of the bar-rooms, gambling-houses and prisons; girls out of dance-houses, concert-saloons and brothels, and makes hundreds of cellar and attic homes more cleanly, more healthy, more happy, and less wretched, wicked and hopeless.

A large part of its work (and that part is very fully accomplished) is to receive, wash, feed, clothe and educate homeless, vagrant and needy children. These are divided into three classes, viz.: Those whom the Mission is authorized to send to homes or situations; those who need a shelter only until their friends can take care of them, and those who have places in which to stay, but whom the Mission is not permitted to send to homes. The first two classes remain in the Mission day and night until provided for; the latter go in the morning, and enjoy all the advantages of the Mission, but do not sleep there. The Mission has also a "Day Nursery," in which mothers leave their "little ones" during the day while they go out to work, as they are not allowed to take their children to the places where they are employed. Food, fuel and clothing are distributed among the poor after a personal inspection of their condition; the sick are visited, assisted and comforted, and work is sought for the unemployed.

Since the opening of the Mission over 10,000 children have been received, hundreds of whom have been placed in carefully-selected homes in the country, a large proportion of whom are known to be doing well, many of them having grown up to usefulness and comfort, and some to positions of influence and importance. Ten dollars will pay the average cost of placing a child in a good home. Four different Evangelical denominations are represented in the Board of Officers of Howard Mission, and its affairs are under the direction and control of a Board of Managers, who are well-known citizens. It has a large field, thorough organization, long experience, the entire confidence of the class whom it seeks to improve, and abundant fruits testifying to the efficacy of its past labors. The amount of money required to sustain it and carry on its work is from $35,000 to $40,000 annually, for which (as it is without endowment) it depends upon voluntary contributions, but so very liberal have been the donations of provisions, clothing, &c., that its managers are warranted in saying that one dollar a week will keep a well-filled plate on its table for a little wanderer, and secure to it all the benefits of the Mission.

Ejected From a Third-Avenue Car—Suit for $10,000 Damages—Alleged Subornation Attempted.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, FRANCIS S. FAIRCHILDS, of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, was arraigned on the complaint of WILLIAM BEMKAMPER, of No. 211 Third-avenue, who charged him with attempting to bribe him to commit perjury in a suit now pending in the Superior Court, in which JOHN L. STRAUB, of Harlem, sues the Third-avenue Railroad Company for $10,000 damages. It appears that on the night of the 29th November, 1869, STRAUB was passenger in the Third-avenue car No. 161, of which BEMKAMPER was the conductor. As the car was not going through to Harlem, the conductor gave him a transfer-ticket. On arriving at the depot, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, the passengers in Car No. 161 changed into Car No. 72, which was going on to Harlem. On collecting the tickets, the conductor of the latter car told Mr. STRAUB that his was an improper one and that he would have to go off the car or pay his fare again. This he refused to do, whereupon the conductor took him by the shoulder and threw him off the platform. STRAUB returned to the depot, and finding BEMKAMPER, got another ticket from him and went home in the next through car. Some time ago STRAUB instituted proceedings in the Superior Court against the Company, to recover $10,000 damages, and the case will be heard in a few weeks. BEMKAMPER alleges that FAIRCHILDS came to him several times recently and tried to induce him, for a money consideration, to become a witness for STRAUB, and swear that the ticket he gave the latter was not a good one. Justice COULTER adjourned the examination in the case till the 14th of April, at 7 o'clock P. M., and committed FAIRCHILDS in the meantime in default of $1,000 bail.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

TIFFANY & Co. have just received some very fine bronzes from Paris. Among them is a statue of CLEOPATRA and another of ORESTES, both of which are very fine. These are the first received since the beginning of the war between France and Germany.

The contractors for carting the gravel from the dock at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street are grossly abusing horses. They hire teams of horses and trucks to cart the wet gravel from the dock up to Sixty-second-street for the new promenades. Each truck is loaded with gravel which, in its wet condition, weighs about 4,500 weight, and two more wretched horses are compelled to drag this up a steep hill of a half mile. Unless they can toil all day at this work and take up a certain number of loads, they are sent home. Owing to the interference of T. H. CONKLIN, of Mr. BERGH's Society, four horses are attached to each truck, but as soon as his back is turned two are taken off again. The Park Commissioners ought to appoint some one to see that no such cruelty is practiced as this in the execution of their work.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, at the Putnam House, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, over the body of DANIEL STEWART aged thirty years, who died from the effects of coal-gas he had inhaled. It appears that Mr. STEWART retired to bed on Tuesday night, and either blew out or only partially turned off the gas in his room. On Wednesday morning the porter discovered the odor of escaping gas, and on tracing it to Mr. STEWART's room immediately forced open the door, finding the occupant in an insensible condition. He lingered until yesterday morning, when death ensued. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased had relatives in Stamford, Conn. The hotel proprietor will defray the funeral expenses should they not appear.

LILLIE FORREST, a woman probably fifty years of age, but enameled and padded so adroitly that she did not appear more than twenty years old, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, by Detective JUDGE, of the Fourteenth Ward, to answer a charge of improper conduct in the street. The Magistrate immediately recognized the prisoner as an old offender, and as she closely resembled the description of a woman who had robbed a gentleman named REDMOND TULLY, stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, of $1,600, some weeks ago, he ordered the officer to take LILLIE before the Police Superintendent, in order that an investigation might be made.

An insane Israelite, calling himself the prophet Moses, applied at the Mayor's office yesterday, for a permit to preach the gospel. He was informed that there being no law or ordinance against preaching the gospel, he could exercise his vocation when and where he pleased. He accordingly went out on the City Hall steps, and producing a copy of the Talmud, proceeded to read from it, when a large and noisy crowd having collected, he was removed by two policemen.

It is whispered about the Courts that a very important divorce suit is soon to be brought before the public. The parties are very wealthy and occupy lofty positions in the society world. The husband who is the defendant, is a member of the legal profession and son of a retired merchant. Nothing further can be said at this time, but when the case reaches the Courts, rich developments may be looked for.

The trustees of the Church of the Covenant of this City contemplate the immediate erection of a new house of worship to be located on the south side of Forty-second-street, between First and Second avenues. The edifice is to have a front of seventy-five feet on the street by a depth of ninety-two feet, will be built of brick with Ohio stone trimmings, and the cost will be $30,000.

We notice the issue among us of a new weekly Italian journal entitled *L'Italia Americana*. It is under the direction of Signor G. NORTON, late editor of the San Francisco journal named *La Voce del Popolo*. This paper is Republican in its politics and moral and progressive in its tone.

The unoccupied building, No. 3 Hester-street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $1,500, but the loss is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

Mr. DYCKMAN, the venerable stock clerk in the Controller's Department, who has occupied the same position for over thirty years, is seriously unwell. His sickness is the result of a severe cold.

BROOKLYN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, was held at the head-quarters of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association on Wednesday evening, March 29, for the purpose of forming a "Grant Club." Speeches were made by several gentlemen present, setting forth the objects to be attained, after which a permanent organization was effected by electing the following gentlemen as officers: President, J. A. MILLER; Vice-Presidents, Capt. James Donohue and John Lewis; Recording Secretary, James Fairbairn; Corresponding Secretary, George Sibley; Treasurer, Dr. F. S. Johnson; delegates to Central Committee, John Gilchrist, Daniel Carroll and Robert Atherden; Executive Committee, James Johnston, C. M. Felt, James McKeon, C. Y. Sheppard and John P. Tribkin. A large number of names were added to the roll, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Faculty, students and patrons, at the Long Island College Hospital, met last evening in the new wing of the Hospital to inaugurate that part of the structure. JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND presided and Dr. S. J. ARMER delivered the address of the evening, reviewing at length the history and work of the Hospital since its construction and pointing out the good service that it has done for the City. Of late years, he added, the management had been cramped for room, but with the addition now made, ample accommodation can now be offered to all needing the aid of the institution.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association was held last evening in the Library building, on Montague-street. Mr. JOHN R. KENNEDY presided, and read the report of the Board of Directors, by which it appears that the institution is now in the largest sense a success. By the Secretary's report it appears that the receipts for the past year amounted to $30,259 70, and the expenditures to $30,097 04. Balance on hand, $362 66. The number of volumes in the Library at the present time is 30,880; an increase of 6,000 within the past twelve months.

The cattle-pens at Bushwick are in a fearful condition, and call for a strong attack from Mr. BERGH, or the Board of Health. The mud and filth is knee-deep, and the poor animals can neither lie down nor feed properly. At night sick cattle are taken to the slaughter-houses from these pens, and the meat is afterward sent to market. The animals are so sick that frequently three or four men are seen actually almost carrying them to the shambles, or steadying their dying bodies as they go.

The Coroner's jury in the case of DENNIS MCCORMACK, who was shot dead on the evening of Saturday last in Greenpoint, concluded their labors yesterday, and rendered a verdict, stating that they found that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound inflicted by CHARLES NEEP, keeper of the saloon in wich the shooting took place. The accused was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Rev. Dr. HENRY M. SCUDDER, the new pastor of the Ormond-place Congregational Church, arrived in the city on Wednesday night fresh from the scene of his late labors in San Francisco.

Mrs. HOW, about forty years of age, who has for some time resided alone in a miserable garret at No. 163 Douglas-street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. An inquest showed that death was the result of destitution. No relatives of the deceased are known to exist.

The fish-curing establishment of ANTON NYEGAARD, at No. 69 Myrtle-street, was damaged by fire, yesterday morning, to the extent of $500. A valuable horse perished in the flames.

NEW-JERSEY.

A woman giving the name of Mrs. STEWARD has succeeded in imposing upon several benevolent persons in Newark by spuriously representing herself as connected with St. Barnabas' Hospital, in that city, and deputized to receive subscriptions. No such person is known in that institution.

A number of old and very valuable papers exist in the New-Jersey State Library, at Trenton, of which no proper care has been taken. Among them are all the journals of the Governors and Councils under the Colonial Government, and the minutes of Assembly under the Colonies and during the Confederation. These papers are all manuscript, bound in volumes, and cover the entire history of the State from their commencement in 1682 until October, 1778, the last one being "The Journal of the New-Jersey Council of Safety." They contain a large mass of matter relating to the early Governments and to the war of the Revolution which is not to be found elsewhere and which, consequently, is of great value. When the present librarian, Mr. DALLY, came into office, some of these volumes were found to have been mutilated, and he has called the attention of the Legislative Committee to the necessity of having them better cared for. The Committee has introduced a resolution into the Assembly to have these volumes printed, and copies sent to each of the States, since they contain matters of permanent interest to the entire country, and especially to the original States.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 30.—The market was firm and steady. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	1¼ P. M.	4¼ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	93	93
Consols for account	93	93⅛	93⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	91⅞	91⅞	92
United States 5-20s, 1867	91	....	91⅛
United States 10-40s	89	....	89
Erie Railway Shares	18¼	....	18¼
Atlantic and Gt. W. Shares	41	42	42½
Illinois Central Shares	111	....	111

LONDON, March 30.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public today, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £406,000 sterling since last Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 34s. 3d. ℔ quarter, for New.

4¼ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, March 30.—CLOVER-SEED, 57s. 6d.@59s. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 30.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet and easier; No. 2 closed $1 24¾@$1 25 cash; during the afternoon, quiet at $1 24¾, seller April. CORN firm and quiet at 51¼c.@52¼c.; during the afternoon, dull at 52¼c., seller April. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 47¾c. RYE dull and almost nominal; No. 2, 91c. BARLEY quiet and firmer at 78c. HIGHWINES active and firm at 87c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. Mess PORK, $20 10@$20 12½, seller April; $20 62½, seller May. LARD, 11¼c., seller April; 11¾c., seller May. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 7c., loose. HOGS easier at $6@$7 25. CATTLE dull and lower at $4@$6 75. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—COTTON easy; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 242 bales; gross, 335 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,850 bales; coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 325 bales; stock, 11,064 bales. FLOUR dull and declined 25c. on City Mills, medium grades; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$7 25; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT dull and irregular; prime to choice Red, $1 70@$1 90; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 60; other grades unchanged. CORN steady; Yellow Southern, 80c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 76c.@78c. OATS dull at 62c.@64c. Mess PORK firm at $21 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c. HAMS, 17c.@18c. LARD quiet at 13c. WHISKY quiet at 91¼c.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—COTTON dull and nominal at 13¼c.@14c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady; soft Iowa Spring, $1 32@$1 34; strictly prime to choice Red Fall, $1 55@$1 70. CORN quiet; Mixed in bulk, 50c.@52c.; do. sacked, 58c.; White, 59c.@61c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY firm; Kansas Spring, $1. RYE firm at 98c.@$1. WHISKY quiet at 88c. TOBACCO active at $5 50@$8 50 for common to good Leaf. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK lower at $20@$20 50. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Sides, 10½c.@11c. LARD, 12c. for tierce; 13c.@13½c. for kegs. HOGS quiet at $6@$6 50. CATTLE active at $3 25@$6 50. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 30.—The Grain market is generally dull and unchanged; only sales reported are 500 bushels Western RYE at $1 10; 3 cars new CORN, on the track, at 72c. CATTLE—The market continues dull under heavy receipts, which reached 429 cars, against 230 same day of last week; sales 22 Canada Bulls, averaging 1,304 lbs., at $4 87½; 67 Steers, 1,300 lbs. to 1,452 lbs., at $6 35@$7 25; 37 Mixed, 1,247 lbs., at $5 50; 40 Stockers, 825 lbs. to 950 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50; 26 Michigan Stockers, 810 lbs., at $5 50; 16 Oxen, 1,522 lbs., at $6 50; 15 Ohio Steers, 1,178 lbs., at $6 25, and 54 Indiana, 1,061 lbs., at $6. SHEEP—Receipts light, but no demand and no sales. HOGS dull; sales of 109 head, averaging 210 lbs., at $7 25.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—COTTON—Middling Upland, 15¼c.@15½c. CLOVER-SEED nominal at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. TIMOTHY, $6 50. FLAX-SEED, $2@$2 10. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $5 25@$5 62½; Extras, $5 75@$6; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 37½; other grades unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red Western, $1 64@$1 67; Amber, $1 70. RYE, $1 05. CORN dull; Yellow, 80c.; sales, 9,000 bushels; Mixed Western, at prices on private terms. OATS in fair demand, but unchanged. GROCERIES small business, prices unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $21 50. LARD, 12¼c.@12½c. PETROLEUM unchanged; Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 23¼c.@23¾c. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 4,647 bales; gross, 4,745 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,918 bales; to Havre, 1,329 bales; to Vera Cruz, 1,338 bales; sales, 3,650 bales; stock, 258,082 bales. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $6 12½@$6 25; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7@$7 25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. HAMS, 15¼c.@16c. CORN, OATS, BRAN, HAY, PORK, LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121¼; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. GOLD, 110⅜.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—TOBACCO firmer; sales, 243 hhds. Lugs at $5 50@$6 75; good Cutting Leaf, $17 50@$21 50. COTTON declining; nothing doing. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $6 25. WHEAT steady; White Spring, $1 40@$1 50. CORN steady at 65c. OATS steady at 58c. RYE steady; sacked, 95c. Mess PORK quiet; held at $21. BACON—Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c., loose. HAMS steady; Sugar-cured, 15¼c.; plain, 14¼c., packed. LARD steady; prime Leaf, in tierce, 12¼c.; kegs, 13¼c. WHISKY quiet at 86c.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—COTTON steady, with a moderate demand; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. Mess PORK dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; sales at $20 50. LARD dull and nominal. SHOULDERS, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. BACON dull and nominal; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. WHISKY firm, with a fair demand, at 86c.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 880 bales; shipments, 2,091 bales. CORN dull and nominal at 66c. OATS quiet and unchanged. LARD unchanged. PORK nominal at $21. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Sides, 10¼c.@11¼c. Bulk MEATS weak; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¼c.@10¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—Nothing doing in WHEAT or RYE. CORN dull; sale, bag lot Round Yellow, at 84c. BARLEY sought for; sales, bag lots, two-rowed State, 85c. OATS sold at 68c. for good with buyers at 66c.@67c., at the close.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 48c.; Crude TURPENTINE, $2 10@$3 35. TAR advanced to $2 15. RESIN steady at $2 20 for Strained; $4 for Extra No. 1.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red held at $1 45. CORN nominal. OATS steady; No. 1 State, 56c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull; Refined dull at 22c.

MOBILE, March 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,330 bales; exports, 2,954 bales; coastwise, 65 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 59,895 bales.

GALVESTON, March 30.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,405 bales; exports coastwise, 1,221 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 57,715 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—COTTON very quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 2,417 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,530 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 54,112 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 437 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 21,342 bales.

BOSTON, March 30.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 52 bales; gross, 1,665 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 30.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 42 bales; stock, 2,744 bales.

[Advertisement.]

The earliest and handsomest Spring styles in hats are to be seen at the popular hat emporium of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. A good fit is guaranteed, and the quality of the article supplied cannot be beaten. Need we say more?

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

The Queen	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of Wash'n	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	April 1	New-York	Bremen
Samaria	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	April 1	New-York	Glasgow

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1¼ P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 30—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.*—R. McCulloch, Dr. J. Quin, Hon. and Mrs. W. T. Honobin, J. L. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Woodhull, J. A. Newland, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant and maid, Major and Mrs. J. L. Rathbone, Dr. N. H. Clarke, J. Steinberg, L. M. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hardy, F. B. Clarke, J. Haler, J. W. Stuckland, J. Quincey, G. W. Woodward, J. Cunderopulo, E. Crowley, J. Laughlan, Jr., W. J. Vincent, A. W. Biggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. Yarrow, P. P. Esson, G. D. Nichols, A. Ginnett, W. Bates, Mr. Josephil, B. C. Kingham, J. Lindsay, J. M. King, D. G. Watson, Miss Kate G. Barbour, J. J. Leelyman, G. Haliday, C. Knap, F. A. Denhan, Mrs. House Duff, B. Smith, J. Smith, Mr. Bland, O. F. Glinn, A. Shaw, G. Shaw, G. W. Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh, C. G. Tothergill, E. A. Hills, Mrs. Turner.

MARCH 30—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—W. E. Brand, R. Butler, M. Chester, J. Ceester, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pyne, R. Chester, Richard Chester, A. Chester, Master Geo. Chester, S. Williams, C. J. Larned, C. S. Wheeler, J. W. Wright, C. Wigman, J. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Chester, Mrs. Lenele and 2 infants, Miss P. Chester, Miss Eden, M. A. Loeb, J. H. Dixon, C. Relieve, Mrs. H. L. Cohen, Miss K. C. Hauthorn, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, P. Dutel, G. J. Miller, D. J. Miller, Jr., W. D. Hawes, Mr. Ward, Mr. Abbot.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey for San Francisco.—Elton P. Eddy, Henry Deas, Jr., Frank Pauritsch, John J. Hylward, Walter Drew, Samuel Sampson, George J. Crossman, wife and children, W. A. Rowl, Thomas Mootry, W. A. Jenkins, Rev. Father Athanasius, W. T. Clark, William F. Smith, Miss Alice McGinn, E. R. Baker. *To Aspinwall*—W. W. Huffington, Guldere Bo[illegible]dean, Charles H. Keene, W. R. Grace, Thomas J. Ca[illegible]non, Howard Johnston, J. McK. Cook, L. L. Buck, C. Gudlipp, Capt. Vhoriees, Mrs. Capt. Vhoriees.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 30—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—R. Tucker, Mrs. R. S. Haven, D. Nathan, Mrs. Hudson and two children, D. Marran, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, O. Lighthipe, Gen. Tapm, Mrs. A. Wilson, Capt. Slocum, Mrs. Ripley and son, Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, Mr. H. Devins, Mr. J. Daniel, Miss Curran, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Lecount, Thomas Hutchinson, E. Hutchinson, J. Taylor, Jr., Mr. Kohnstamm, E. Stamp, Mrs. Connelly, J. W. Bell, H. Ramsey, Jr., Miss Regcroft, Mr. Watt, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, J. Wilson, H. Blahn and son, Mr. and Mrs. Bessell and child, Miss Lighthipe, J. Wight, Mr. Graham, Thos. Ramsey, Jr., Hon. Thomas Odell, Mr. Booth, Mr. Reme, Jno. Sole, Mrs. Donovan, E. Stilt, J. Sevals, J. B. Hutchinson, Mr. Pecan, E. Swere, Mr. Puget, J. Scoles, Mr. Carrestine, Miss Hughes, Miss Graw, Miss Ann Peycroft.

In steam-ship Juniata, from Havana.—Mrs. P. F. Hoxie, Mrs. M. Cantero and 2 servants, Mrs. A. Del Rio and son, Miss Lavinia McConnell, Miss Georgie Wood, Miss Mary Harriett, Ramon Cantero, Ignacio de Arze, Philip M. Cambiano, D. Tschopik, Antonio Cartado, Ignacio Spairaguirre, John Aitken, John Pass, Jacob S. Cramp, Jacob Cramp, Alfred Cramp, Geo. F. Myrtetus, Wm. Cornwell, Thomas P. Parcels, M. V. B. Collar, Thomas M. Riehl, Andrew J. Lynch, Abraham B. Rooper, Washington Van Dusen, Martin C. Dadakir, Hiram Albertson, Jacob K. Pitcher, Henry C. Weaver, Claudis Massina, John Littleton.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—W. S. Blackman, wife and child, Miss. S. E. Robinson and maid; Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. A. Valdes, Leon Mc Labbe, wife and servant, R. Valdes, J. Valdes, Frank McCoy, G. Ideia Pegmuri, C. F. Seymour, W. S. Appleton, Jose de Soto, C. P. Armstrong, C. F. A. Asmus, Pedro Armenteroz, A. Van Bokkeleton, R. Ribon, D. Martins, P. Martin, A. Lavaggi.

MARCH 30—*In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Capt. McBride, wife, family and servant, Miss Swan, Mr. Culross.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:46 | Sun sets......6:23 | Moon sets..3:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:06 | Gov. Island..3:55 | Hell Gate..5:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Mars, Gramley, Philadelphia; James Johnson, Ingram, Philadelphia; Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Franklyn; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H'ry R. Morgan & Co.; Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Vesper, Jones, Wilmington, Del., Chester, Penn., A. Abbott; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Kingsbridge, (Br.,) Hargil, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Olaf, (Nor.,) Andersen, Amsterdam, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Black Hawk, Crowell, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Witch of the Tees, (Br.,) Bartley, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Emilia Ciampa, (Ital.,) Jacearino, Antwerp, Jas. Robinson & Co.; Ermina, (Br.,) Phillips, Tybee Island, Boyd & Hincken; Ann & Mary, (Br.,) Bateman, Dublin, A. Lindsey; Magna Charta, (Br.,) Whidden, Brett, Son & Co.; Osprey, (Br.,) Taylor, Pernambuco and Bahia, R. P. Currie; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge & Son; Morning Star, Waugh, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Ethel, (Br.,) Waldron, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; George Gilchrist, Robinson, Gibraltar, S. C. Loud & Co.; Eugenia, Larrabee, Mayaguez, P. R., C. C. Loud & Co.; Clara Jenkins, Coombs, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Cygnus, Small, Cayenne, (French Guiana,) Reynal & Co.; Lavinia Bell, Baylis, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; C. Woodhouse, Davis, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; Starlight, Robinson, Fernandina, S. H. Loud & Co.; Riverdale, Brown, Norfolk; Defiance, Hall, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Anna E. Friend, Staples, Gloucester, C. B. Staples & Co.; Sam Weller, Brockway, Hartford, Rackett & Bro.; Geo. Savage, Nye, Aux Cayes, H. W. Loud & Co.; Albert Mason, Rose, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Harper, Gott, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Abbie S. Oakes, Rideout, New-Haven; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford.

Sloops Henry Lewis, Leet, Guildford, D. S. Leet; Sophia, Hart, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.; M. Dallas, Drake, New-Haven.

Canal-boat Mary Eleanor, Van Wart, Philadelphia, Easton & McMahon.

Barge Gen. Grant, Munsey, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow March 11, via Moville 12th, with mdse. and 164 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong N. W. winds the entire passage. March 21, lat. 46 36, lon. 41 51, passed a Cunard steamer steering W.; same date, lat. 45 14, lon. 45 50, passed a Cunard steamer steering E.; 23d, lat. 43 10, lon. 49 50, passed an Inman steamer steering E.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston March 28, with mdse. and 57 passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. March 29, lat. 36, lon. 75, at 5 P. M., passed steam-ship James Adger, hence for Charleston; 7 P. M., lat. 36 22, lon. 74 55, passed steam-ship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana 5 ds., with sugar and 34 passengers to master.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Ship Ocean, (Norw.,) Jansen, Newport, Eng., 64 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the southern passage, and had westerly gales the entire passage; has been within 70 miles of Sandy Hook for the last 10 ds., with light winds and fogs.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, College Point.

Bark Sancho Panza, Wiley, London 51 ds., with mdse. to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather. March 21, lat. 33 07, lon. 70 10, passed the hull of a vessel, with no spars except the foremast, apparently of about 400 tons; it being dark at the time, could not make out the name.

Bark Freden, (Norw.,) Bech, Bordeaux 42 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Amant—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda, with light variable winds.

Bark Martino Celento, (Ital.,) Lauro, Trieste 82 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 14, and since had variable weather.

Bark Freedom, Bradley, Liverpool Jan. 25, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Came south, and had light winds almost the entire passage.

Brig F. J. Merriman, (of Key West,) McKay, Tampa Bay, Fla., 16 ds., via Key West 11 ds., with cedar and mahogany to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Juno, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Williams, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Electa Bailey, Smith, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, Gott, Calais, with lumber for New-York. Ran ashore on Execution Rocks, during the night of the 29th inst, at 8 P. M.

Schr. M. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, lumber, &c., to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Annie Martha, McLaughlin, of and from St. John, N. B., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Hatch, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Howard Macomber, Williams, Franklin, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Huntress, Devoe, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Annie Frye, Smith, Whiting, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. B. M. Hilton, Hilton, Plymouth, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, Calais 12 ds., with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy R. Cogswell, Sweet, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence.

Schr. Anna May, Roy, Spruce Head.

Schr. Isabella, Hudson, New-Haven.

Schr. Searsville, Chase, Boston, for Richmond.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Connelly, Providence.

Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, Providence.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Adams, New-Haven.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Providence.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Providence.

Schr. P. C. Schultis, Young, Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, White, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, New-Bedford.

BELOW—Schr. Adelia, Galet, from Barbados.

WIND—Sundown, light, E., thick and raining.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Abyssinia and Calabria, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Columbia, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; El Cid, for Wilmington; Albemarle, for Norfolk; bark Rialto, for St. John, N. B.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, from Liverpool, which arrived at an early hour this A. M., reports March 21, 1 P. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 22d, lat 49 23, lon. 28 33, spoke ship William F. Storer, from Liverpool, for New-York; 24th, lat. 46 45, lon. 38 20, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same time passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 25th, lat. 43 43, lon. 47 04, passed ship Palmerston, (N. G.,) from Philadelphia, for Hamburg; 26th, lat. 41 39, lon. 52 50, passed steam-ship Algeria, hence for Liverpool; 27th, 9½ P. M., passed a Glasgow steamer bound E.; 29th, 9½ A. M., passed a German steamer bound E.

The steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, from Liverpool, which arrived at an early hour this morning, reports, March 18, lat. 50 47, lon. 15 14, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 50 29, lon. 18 58, passed a steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 50 24, lon. 20 07, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 44 49, lon. 42 38, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 26th, lat. 41 30, lon. 55 43, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 29th, lat. 40 43, lon. 68 05, stopped for pilot-boat No. 15, which, attempting to cross our bows before the ship had lost her headway, got athwart the hawse and sunk; all hands saved.

The steam-ship Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, arr. 29th, reports: March 17, lat. 51, lon. 15 30, passed a national steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 46, lon. 38, passed steam-ship Minnesota, hence for Liverpool; 25th, lat. 42 25, lon. 56 45, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 41 45, lon. 61 40, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 30.—The steamer Florida, said to be a filibuster, which had been here for some time, sailed yesterday, ostensibly for St. Thomas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—Arr. steamer E. B. Souder, New-York; brigs Queen of the West, Demerara; Lulan, Barbados; Anna, Aux Cayes; ship Cleopatra, Calcutta; bark Mary McKeon, New-Orleans; brigs Silver Cloud, Cape Town; Sprayblossom, Newcastle; Lulan, Caribarian; schr. Western Star, Mayagues.

Below, bark A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30.—Arr. schr. Abbie D. Willard, from Boston. Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Boston; Panther, from Boston; schr. Annie Lewis, from New-York. Cld. steamers General Barnes, for New-York; Saragossa, for Baltimore; schr. R. W. Brown, for New-Haven; brig Simoda, for Liverpool.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 30.—The Drac and Pictou Harbors are reported clear of ice. The steamer City of St. John commenced running to the St. Croix River ports today.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 30.—Arr. bark Mary McKee, New-Orleans 14 ds. [illegible]; brig Frontier, Philadelphia, do.; schrs. William Walton, Georgetown D. C., do.; Stephen Morris, Baltimore, do.; Charles E. Jackson, Philadelphia, do.; Willow, New-York, do.; Addie P. Cole and Newell A. Howes, Tangier, do.; Julia E. Gamage, Rondout, Portsmouth; Emma R. Graham, Philadelphia, Lynn; Frank [illegible], New-York, Provincetown; Gentile, do.; [illegible], Walter G. Hall, Stonington, Portland; Wreath, Machias, New-York; reports 28th inst., in a gale off Mt. Desert, lost 300,000 laths, water-casks, &c., off the deck.

Sld. bark Ephraim Williams, [illegible]; brigs [illegible] Hawes, Addie P. Cole, Charles E. Jackson, [illegible].

Spoken, &c.

[illegible] Anna Maria, (Sw.,) from Leith, for New-York, [illegible] March 20, lat. 33, lon. 67, bark Irene, [illegible] Talbot, for New-York.

[illegible] by steam-ship Juniata, in lat. [illegible] Harriet F. Hussey, bound N.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, March 30.—The North-German Lloyd steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York March 18, touched at Southampton yesterday, en route to Bremen.

The National line steam-ship France, Capt. Grace, from New-York March 18, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded for Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE,

NOW OFFER THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF

BRONZES

RECEIVED SINCE THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS, AMONG THEM

CLEOPATRA,

BY DUMAIGE, AFTER THE CELEBRATED PICTURE BY GEROME;

ORESTES,

BY MATURIN MORAU;

BIRDS,

BY PANTROT AND MOIGNIEZ.

CHOICE CLOCK SETS AND ENAMELED ARTICLES.

NEW-YORK HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL WILL NOT BE CLOSED, as heretofore reported, but will be continued under the present management. During the Summer the house will be put in thorough repair and extensive improvements made, including an elevator of the most approved plan. The furniture will be put in perfect order, and much of it replaced by new; in fact, everything will be done to maintain its position as one of the most popular and comfortable first-class hotels in the City.

On and after 1st of April, the price of transient board will be reduced to $4 per day. As heretofore, arrangements will be made with permanent boarders at prices according to size and location of rooms.

D. M. HILDRETH & CO.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,

Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.,

OFFER A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF

SPRING CLOTHING,

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THEIR OWN TRADE.

FRENCH CLOCKS

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,

NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,

MUSICAL BOXES.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

AFLOAT AND TO ARRIVE, FOR SALE BY THE CARGO, BY THE

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.

Offices, 71 Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 AND 567 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

CORAL GOODS.

ALSO,

NECK CHAINS AND LOCKETS Of New Designs.

PLANTING SEASON.

FRUIT TREES—Pears of large size.
ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS.
EVERGREENS of all the rarer sorts.
ARBOR VITÆ for hedging.
RHODODENDRONS, HARDY ROSES, &c.
Packages delivered in New-York free of charge. For catalogues address

PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

PRICES REDUCED.

BEEBE'S RANGES

THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE. Made, put up, and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, (formerly Janes, Beebe & Co.,) Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

TEAS, FLOUR, GROCERIES, &c., CHEAP FOR cash.—THOS. R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.